The CHAUTAUQUAN



A Magazine for Self-education



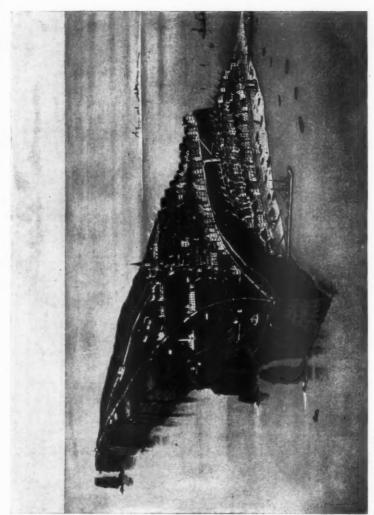
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CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

GENERAL OFFICES

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See page 25.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN,

A Monthly Magagine for Self-Coucation.

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APRIL, 1902.

No. 1.

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nese treaty in regard to China and Korea. mind that Russia still occupies Manchuria, A defensive and offensive alliance between the great and rich province she captured Great Britain and a non-Christian oriental during the late upheaval, and shows no people - a people, too, whose entrance intention of retiring. She disclaims any upon a civilized life is so recent - is cer- purpose of permanent annexation, but her tainly one of the sensational political events unsuccessful attempts to conclude a treaty of the recent period. There has been talk with China confirming her control are reabout an understanding with Japan for garded as evidence of bad faith and duplicity. some years, not only in England but else- The Manchurian question is officially stated where in Europe, but a hard-and-fast alliance to be within the scope of the Anglo-Japanese no one dreamed of as an early possibility. convention, but exactly what this means is

Only a few weeks ago Mr. Chamberlain not clear. the alliance is not general, like that between declare. Russia and France; it is limited by its terms to the field of far eastern affairs.

The scope or purpose of the alliance is defined in the treaty with great care, though it is supposed that there is another treaty, explanatory and restrictive, which has not cheerfully signed it had she been asked; been made public. The territorial and commercial status quo is to be preserved in China very strange and gratuitous, for no power and in Korea. The door is to remain open, and the independence and integrity of the that Russian policy would not be modified in countries named are to be protected - by any way by reason of the treaty. This is a armed resistance if necessary.

ing official denials, that the power chiefly The United States has given no official

INCE the first announcement of the aimed at is Russia. The Chinese settlement Franco-Russian alliance nothing has is based on the very principles specified in so surprised the world as the sud- the treaty, and the alliance may therefore den publication of the Anglo-Japa- seem purposeless. But it is to be borne in It is not believed that a demand repeated the boast regarding England's for evacuation will be made upon Russia. magnificent isolation. She had no need of Such a demand would mean war, and Engallies or friends, Mr. Chamberlain declared, land would hardly risk war with Russia so long as the colonists were loyal to the even under more favorable conditions than empire. Yet at that very time the foreign those prevailing today when her army is office was concluding a treaty with Japan busy in South Africa. To diplomatic prescovering the great question of far eastern sure without threats of coercion Russia will policy. For it should be understood that pay no attention, as she has hastened to

In an official statement the St. Petersburg foreign office has made singularly ironical and somewhat contemptuous comments on the treaty. It said that the preamble was so satisfactory that Russia would have that the talk of war in the instrument was was threatening China or the open door; and plain hint as to the futility of any opposition It is generally understood, notwithstand- to her Manchurian plans, whatever they are.

expression of opinion on the treaty. Our

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATE. Reëlected president of the sia, though this, of course, National American Woman Suffrage Association.

nal, says:

treaty not only because of the open declaration of hostilities toward Rusis officially denied, but because it places our

future relations with both France and Russia at the mercy of Japan. Even if it were held that Russia was an enemy and never could be a friend we would protest against this sort of an alliance to curb her."



Prince Henry's Visit, and After.

the United States has passed into history. designs in South America and a possible in-The first ceremonies were rather formal and fraction of the Monroe doctrine.

cold, but the unaffected simplicity and straightforwardness of the prince soon conquered all hearts, and the popular reception accorded him in every place visited was cordial in the extreme. The prince himself, particularly in his neat address to the newspaper men of New York, referred to his "mission" in the United States as that of strengthening the bonds of amity and sympathy between the two peoples. The universal verdict is that in this he has been eminently successful.

In Europe this visit has continued to be good relations with Russia and Germany the subject of speculative comment. The forbid such expression. We have, however, Prince is supposed to have brought to Presiconsistently advocated the open door, and dent Roosevelt some special diplomatic that feature of the alliance pleases Ameri- message from Emperor William, and confircans. In England there is some doubt in mation of this has been found in one somethoughtful circles as what delphic utterance made by the prince to the wisdom of the at the press dinner. "If you wish to grasp step, for the hos- the hand which is a friendly one," he said, tility of the Conti- "and which under the circumstances is anvnent is certain to be thing but mailed, you have only got to look intensified by the for it on the other side of the North Atlantreaty. For exam- tic, and you will find it." It is easy to read ple, the London Spec- a reference to an "alliance" into these tator, a ministerial words, but there is no warrant for such a and influential jour- construction of them.

> Germany, it is true, has reached a turning "We object to the point in her diplomacy. The triple alliance is crumbling, Italy drawing near to France, and Austria-Hungary protesting against the German commercial policy as antagonistic to her industrial interests and inconsistent with political friendship. That Germany may need new alliances is quite probable, but the United States will make no exception in this case any more than it has made in the case of Great Britain.

We are now assured of the good will of Germany, and this is welcome after the The visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to recent sensational rumors concerning German



JOHN BULL SECURES A NEW PARTNER.

a collective note to our government declaring on previous occasions, is kept in power by intervention unnecessary and unjustifiable, Republicans. Without the support of the dicial and futile." In fact, no European could not have commanded the necessary power save Austria entertained at that time any serious notion of offering gratuitous advice or hinting at coercion to the United States. The revelations on this point tended to make Prince Henry's visit more successful than it could have been had there remained in the American mind a lingering suspicion of German hostility at the time of our difficulty with Spain.

We desire the friendship of all the powers, but this must be had on our own terms, as to which there can be no uncertainty. On this side - the Monroe doctrine; in the Orient — the open door and equality of commercial opportunity.



The Elections in France.

Toward the end of April and the beginning of May, France will hold her national elec-The campaign has been rather quiet, in spite of the bitter and passionate hatred felt by many powerful elements for the Third Republic in general and the present "ministry of republican defense" in particular. The so-called nationalist movement, though aimless and without a program, is very strong in the large cities, especially in Paris, and it is certain that the party in power will lose a number of seats in the chamber of deputies. Gains in the country districts are, however, expected to overbalance the apparently inevitable losses, and the premier, Waldeck-Rousseau, seems to be confident of a decisive victory.

The republic itself is in no danger. At the worst the so-called moderate Republicans, led by ex-Premier Méline, the chamism, will obtain the ascendancy, though not,

publication of certain diplomatic correspond- in any case, without the aid of the reactionence by the Berlin foreign office has shown aries. Méline is not unwilling to profit by that before and during the Spanish war nationalist support, and this has alienated Germany did nothing to encourage resistance from him the sympathy of many moderates. to the United States. A proposal to present The present ministry, as has been explained that Spain's concessions rendered armed the Radicals, Socialists, and uncompromising was opposed by Emperor William as "preju-Socialists the Waldeck-Rousseau government



PERRY MEMORIAL RECENTLY UNVEILED AT KURIHAMA.

majority of the chamber. On the other hand, no Republican minority opposed by the Socialists can do without the support of the Radicals. The factions that have for years plotted and conspired to overthrow the republic will be content this spring with defeating Waldeck-Rousseau and General André, the vigorous minister of war. These factions include the Royalists, the Bonapartists, the anti-Semites, and the nondescript They are making common Nationalists. cause and subordinating everything to the single purpose named.

Will they succeed? At one time imparpion of protection and the enemy of Social-tial observers were inclined to predict such success, but at this writing the situation with Italy, have given the French government against them in the supreme court, prestige and strength. Something has been miners has been averted by the adoption of an eight-hour day for that great industry, this eight-hour law to go into effect gradually during a period of four years.

Measures have been enacted to prevent corruption and the use of money in the elections, and these will interfere with the plans of the heterogeneous opposition. A manifesto by Prince Victor Napoleon, the pretender, has fallen flat, eliciting no interest and serving to exhibit the weakness and hopelessness of the Napoleonic movement. The verdict rests with the workmen and the peasants, and these desire peace, social reform, and internal improvement. The anti-government coalition is "organized discontent."

The Merger and the Trust Law.

Not wholly unexpected was the decision of the supreme court that it had no jurisdiction in the suit of the state of Minnesota vs. the Northern Securities Company. Though the shares of the company showed an advance in price as the immediate effect of the ruling, there is really nothing in the reasons set forth by the court to furnish cause for satisfaction to the promoters of the combination. The court had no jurisdiction, not because the controversy could not be heard

seems to favor the ministry, and it is prob- and determined, but because not all the able -- some say certain -- that in the new necessary parties had been brought in by the chamber the present government will have application of the Minnesota authorities. a larger majority than it has had since it The Northern Securities Company repreassumed the task of pacifying France, sented a majority of the stock of the asserting the supremacy of the civil power, "merged" railroad corporations, the Great and restoring discipline in the army. Wal- Northern and the Northern Pacific, while deck-Rousseau has proved himself a master- the minority stockholders were not repreful statesman, and his achievements in sented. They could not be brought in domestic and foreign politics have been alike without defeating the jurisdiction of the substantial and numerous. The pope, while court, and this, of course, was the reason condemning his act against the monastic for their exclusion in the first place. The congregations, has ordered the Catholics to two railroads, nominally still independent submit and accept the republic. The renewal corporations, were parties defendant, but of the alliance with Russia, and the unmis- they were Minnesota corporations, and the takable reëstablishment of friendly relations state could not bring any bill in equity

With regard to the claim of the state to done for labor, and a great strike of the represent the public interest, Justice Shiras said in his opinion:

> "Even a state, when she voluntarily becomes a complainant in a court of equity, cannot claim to represent both sides of the controversy. Not only have the stockholders, be they few or many, a right to be heard through the officers and directors whom they have legally selected to represent them, but the general interests of the public, which might be deeply affected by the decree of the court, are entitled to be heard, and that, when the state is the complainant, and in a case like the present, can only be effected by the presence of the railroad companies as parties defendant.



Of all the things that irritate And add to John Bull's woes, The worst is Samuel dressing up In Hoch der Kaiser's clothes. -Minneapolis Tribune.

intention of instituting a suit in the federal courts in the district to which New Jersey belongs, and the merits of the case of the northwestern states against the merger will in some way reach the supreme tribunal.

For this, however, the promoters of the combination have been prepared ever since the beginning of the agitation against the attempted evasion or violation of their laws in regard to railroad monopoly. What came to them as a great shock was the announcement of Attorney-General Knox of a bill in equity to dissolve the merger under the Sherman anti-trust law -- that rather neglected statute under which two attempts at pooling were signally defeated some three years ago. The attorney-general, asked by President Roosevelt to render an opinion as to the legality of the form of combination applied in the Northern Securities Company, had reported that the "merger" was repugnant to the federal anti-trust act. Thereupon he was directed by the President to bring a bill in the federal court of the proper district for the dissolution of the company and the return of the stock to those who had transferred it for the purpose of effecting the

Governor Van Sant has announced his has been severely criticized for "intervening," without good reason, in an affair that did not concern him. Other papers, not quite so outspoken, expressed regret and disappointment at the action, and even intimated that the president might lose the confidence of the business men (or of Wall Street, rather). His step "disturbed" the trading in stocks and produced uncertainty and timidity, etc. But it is hard to understand and impossible to sympathize with this attitude.

> It is the sworn duty of the president to execute and enforce the federal laws. The trust law is in force, and proceedings under it must be brought by the federal district attorneys under the direction of the attorney-general, who is simply an agent of the chief executive. Mr. Knox is an able corporation lawyer, and his opinion is of great weight.

The president has no other legal adviser, and it is obviously absurd to imply that he should have disregarded the deliberately reached conclusion of the attorneygeneral. Besides, the merger method is being widely applied, and it is essential to have a final determination of its legality. All interests should desire this and welcome an early test. Congress may or may not enact In certain financial papers the president new trust and pooling legislation, but exist-

> ing law must be authoritatively construed and duly enforced. Any other course would be anarchical.



Toward Industrial Peace.

The practical movement toward the prevention of strikes and needless disturbances is making gratifying progress. The industrial department of the National Civic Federation, as our readers are aware, has organized a committee representing capital, labor, and the public at large, for the purpose of promoting conciliation and arbitration.



THE PRESIDENT AS AN ARTIST.

-Cleveland Plain Dealer, executive committee, of

which Senator Hanna is chairman, has recently their own affairs, and that principles vital



MRS. CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS. President-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

by the efforts of this interest. committee, and the members rightly think that employers services of distin-

have been to invoke the aid of official arbiarbitration has been almost complete.

organization may fairly be characterized as 000,000 lower than in the previous year. a significant concession to organized labor. they insisted on treating with the latter "as maintained in a day of combination, "mer-The committee advises contracts and agreetimes representatives of employers and the goods. is reached."

"there is nothing to arbitrate," that em- in value in 1901 by \$31,000,000. ployers must have the freedom to manage On the whole, then, the expected check

adopted a set of rules and by-laws. Under to such freedom cannot be surrendered. But these the committee will tender its good the committee believes that even where the offices to obviate disputes and to bring about issue cannot be arbitrated it is profitable to peace where a rupture has occurred. It discuss it candidly and sensibly, for the side will, when the issue is of sufficient impor- which occupies untenable ground may be tance, offer to fur- induced to recede and thus remove the nish a board of arbi- obstacle to peace. There has never been a Auxiliary strike or lockout which did not present some committees are to be question for calm and proper discussion. appointed in various Pride, bigotry, and arrogance have more to sections to deal with do with industrial disturbances than real local disturbances. conflicts of interest. It will be the task of One strike has al- the committee to eliminate these influences. ready been prevented The appeal will be to reason and enlightened

Foreign Trade and the "Balance."

The foreign trade for the calendar year and workmen will be 1901 was remarkable in several respects. more willing to avail Our exports reached the total of \$1,465,themselves of the 514,000, and our imports were valued at The nominal or apparent \$880,405,346. guished and well-informed men than they balance of trade in our favor was therefore \$585,108,654. As compared with 1900, the trators. The failure of the state boards of exports showed a decrease of about \$12,400,-000, while the imports increased by over In one respect the policy of this voluntary \$51,250,000. The balance was nearly \$64,-

American manufacturers suffered some-The "recognition" of trades unions is dis- what during the year. The exports of their tinctly advised. Heretofore certain em- goods fell off to a total extent of about ployers have declined to deal with unions or \$44,000,000, but, as Chief Austin of the accredited representatives of their workmen; Bureau of Statistics at Washington points out, part of this loss is only apparent, for in individuals." This attitude could hardly be previous years Hawaii and Porto Rico were classed as foreign countries, whereas last gers," and consolidations, and reasonable year they were treated as domestic terriemployers now appreciate the necessity of tories, and the trade of the States with them collective bargaining on the part of labor. did not figure in the treasury returns. To some extent, too, the reduction in the exments between employers and workmen, and ports of manufactures is due to lowered lays down the general principle that "at all prices rather than to lessened demand for At any rate, owing to the workers should confer for the adjustment of variety of American resources and old-world differences or disputes before an acute stage crop shortages, the loss in one direction was offset by gains in another, as the ex-The assertion is frequently heard that ports of our agricultural products were higher

so far. We have held our own, despite the their American securities. the part of Canada, whose statesmen have ascertain the aggregate amount of the stocks been demanding concessions from the United and bonds surrend-States. But careful students believe that ered by Europe and we have reached the high water mark in purchased by Ameriour export trade, and that no further cans. Some believe advance in foreign markets is possible except that the total may through reciprocity treaties, which would of be put at about course also operate to increase our imports.

It is important to note the course of our this is conjecture foreign trade since 1890, and to inquire merely. more closely into the question of the balance clearly, no palpable of trade, lately the subject of such intelligent evidence of any reand candid discussion. are as follows:

| | | | Excess of |
|--------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Year. | Exports. | Imports. | exports. |
| 1901 . | \$1,465,514,139 | \$880,405,346 | \$585,108,654 |
| 1900 . | 1,477,946,113 | 829,149,714 | 648,796,399 |
| 1899 . | 1,275,467,971 | 798,967,410 | 476,500,561 |
| 1898 . | 1,255,546,266 | 634,964,448 | 620,581,818 |
| 1897 . | 1,099,709,045 | 742,595,229 | 357,113,816 |
| 1896 . | 1,005,837,241 | 681,579,556 | 324,257,685 |
| 1895 . | 824,860,136 | 801,669,347 | 23,190,789 |
| 1894 . | 825,102,248 | 676,312,914 | 148,789,334 |
| 1893 . | 875,831,848 | 766,239,846 | 109,592,002 |
| 1892 . | 938,020,941 | 830,490,141 | 107,530,800 |
| 1891 . | 970,265,925 | 818,364,521 | 151,901,404 |

The exports, it will be seen, have been increasing by leaps and bounds, while the imports have (except during the years which succeeded the panic and depression of 1893) grown at a steady and fairly uniform rate. But in spite of increased exports, the customs balances have been stupendous and appalling.

Have these balances been settled? If so, how? If not, how are they to be accounted for? Is Europe now the debtor of the United States, and are we already the world's leading creditor nation? Disregarding superficial claims made for political effect, or in sheer ignorance, the truth of the matter, according to the soundest thinkers, seems to be as follows.

The United States still owes over \$2,000,-000,000 to Europe. There has been a tendency on the part of English, German,

or reaction in our export trade has not come and other old-world investors to part with severe industrial crisis in Germany, the 1893 first caused this tendency, and of late depression in Russia, and the threats of our exceptionally high prices have furnished retaliation by means of increased duties on the inducement. But it is impossible to

> \$800,000,000, but There is. The trade figures laxation of the foreign grip on American industry.



MRS. WM. TOD HELMUTH. What is admitted New president of the National Council of Women.

by bankers and finan-

ciers is that we have no accumulation of funds in Europe to draw on at will. The balances have been settled somehow, though no gold has been imported in any imposing quantities. The excess of our gold imports over gold exports for the last six fiscal years does not exceed \$130,000,000. For the calendar year 1901, the gold exports actually exceeded the imports of the same metal. It is true, however, that in the last two or three years Americans have invested in foreign bonds and securities about \$100,000,000. The main factors to consider in accounting for the disappearance of the paper balance are these:

- 1. American payments for the transportation of our goods in foreign ships. These payments may amount to about \$70,000,000 a year.
- 2. Expenditures of American tourists and travelers abroad.
- 3. Interest and dividends to foreign holders of our stocks and bonds.
- 4. Rents to foreigners or expatriated Americans residing abroad, and owning land and buildings in this country.
- 5. Remittances by immigrants to relatives and kinsmen at home.
 - 6. Hoards of returning immigrants.

In addition, it is to be borne in mind that the real value of our exports and imports is not necessarily equal to the actual value. sion, and, in addition, providing for the



MISS ELLEN M. STONE, American missionary freed from captivity.

our imports. lower than exacted at home, discrimination.

the actual balance in our favor, settled

by the repurchase of our securities and the importation of specie, is by no means large, if it has any existence at all, which London questions.

New Phases of the Philippine Question.

The senate bill, which differs substantially from the house measure for the levying of custom duties on Philippine-American trade, and which was adopted by a strict party vote, provides for a tariff on such Philippine imports as are not on the free list equal to seventy-five per cent of the Dingley rates, and confirms the tariff law enacted by the Taft commission for all imports into the islands. The Taft tariff does not discriminate between American goods and products from other countries. This is in accord with the open-door principle favored by the United States in the Orient. All the revenue from the duties collected on this side on Philippine products will be turned over to the Philippine government for the benefit of the archi-

Next to the Philippine tariff is the question of a civil government for the islands. Measures are pending in congress confirming

The imports are undervalued, the motive for establishment, in the near future, of a centhis practice being strong and constant under tral native and representative government. a high tariff system. It is regarded as Provincial and municipal governments have probable that the undervaluations constitute been created in all the pacified districts, and about twenty per cent of the official total of it is the conviction of Governor Taft and the Ex- commission, as well as of the administration, ports, on the other that these steps should be followed by a hand, are overvalued, great stride toward self-government in a for in many cases larger, territorial sense. The central govthe prices charged ernment is to be composed of two houses abroad by trusts are an elective branch and a senate wholly or in those part appointive.

These features of the Philippine program, and it is the part of and one or two others of smaller importance, prudence to conceal have no necessary relation to the ultimate the evidence of this solution of the problem presented by the Asiatic possessions. All sober-minded men The upshot of the might cooperate in these immediate tasks. whole matter is that The ultimate problem, however, has lately been discussed with unusual vigor, animation, and tolerance. Indeed, it is impossible not to perceive a decided change in public sentiment with respect thereto. Permanent annexation is advocated less and less; independence is favored more and more. President Schurman's remarkable speech at Boston was an earnest plea for definite recognition of the right and necessity of aiming at Philippine independence and shaping all legislation in conformity with that policy. President Schurman, as the head of our first Philippine commission, who reported to the government that the natives were not ready for independence and, though cherishing that ideal. could not realize their aspiration for the lifetime of a generation, has had great influence on conservative sentiment. He is now persuaded that independence will be possible and safe (and hence desirable) within ten years. His speech has produced a profound impression, and many regard it as highly "symptomatic."

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in The Outlook, has declared that " President McKinley did not, and President Roosevelt does not, desire to keep the Philippine Islands permanently against the expressed will of their inhabitants." This seems to be completely justiand extending the acts of the Taft commis- fied by the significant words in Mr. Rooseto quote them again now:

"We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples even by the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics - to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.'

That Secretary Long agrees with Dr. Abbott's interpretation of this hint may be inferred from his explicit and deliberately uttered assurance that the Filipinos will be the masters of their own destiny. In an address on Lincoln's birthday anniversary, he said that the question of independence will one day be a vital one, even if it be academic now, and that our relation to the islands is merely that of a trustee. continued as follows:

"This is the work not of a day, but of a generation. But when the time comes that that trust is executed and the ability of self-government is assured, then the question of their political status will be for the people of those islands themselves to decide. Whether they will walk alone and independent or whether they will walk hand in hand with us, as Canada walks with England, they - whoever they shall then be - will decide. And as England respects the wishes of Canada in this regard, so shall we then respect, and ought to respect, the wishes of the Philippines."

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, a brilliant supporter of the administration, likewise declared recently (on the floor of the senate) that he was opposed to our permanent dominion in the Asiatic islands and looked forward to the gradual establishment of a Philippine republic, with a flag of its own floating by the side of the American flag.

All these expressions point to a healthier state of mind, to freer and saner discussion, and to the elimination of partisan politics from the consideration of the great question.

The Porto Rican Benevolent Society.

Early in September, 1899, at the call of Mr. Robert A. Miller, a number of ladies met at the home of Mr. Porrata Doria, then Alcalde of Ponce, and from this meeting resulted the Porto Rican Benevolent Society.

The president of the society, Mrs. Louise

velt's December message. It is interesting Igoe Miller, in her report at the second anniversary says:

> "The desire of the society has been to relieve cases of distress, providing necessary provisions and clothing, and maintaining systematic relief for the needy, through donations and money that might be raised by various

means, and by giving employment to as many needy persons as possible. Thus we hope to reduce mendicancy, and relieve our merchants and homes of the house-to-house or professional begging.

"Early in December, 1899, we gave a bazaar at the theater, the use of which was kindly given to us by Messrs. Thos. Armstrong and Pedro J. Parra. We solicited donations for the bazaar from merchants in the States, and from the merchants of our city. Articles from the States, through the



DR. HENRY HOPKINS, New president of Williams College.

kindness of Mr. Fritze, came by the N. Y. & P. R. S. S. Co., free.

"It was our intention from the first to give relief by giving employment to the needy so far as possible. We therefore started at once to get women employed at making clothing, which when made was distributed to the still more needy. And we endeavored to employ as many women at making fancy or drawn-work as was possible, by undertaking to sell what they made. In order that these lines might be kept up, we made loans of money that the supplicant might repair her house, or supply herself with a machine or such necessary articles as were needed to enable her to work. But the drawn or fancy-work we endeavor to sell at a slight advance, that any loss might be covered and that we might make the society to a certain extent self-supporting.

"This work was for the first nine months in charge of the president, who, on going to the States for a visit, gave the work over to Mrs. Graham, the treasurer, who has had charge of it ever since; and she deserves special mention for her untiring efforts and labors in this work, which has not only grown to considerable proportions, but has greatly improved under her hands. Mrs. W. H. S. Lothrop of Boston has been our principal worker in the States, and her efforts at selling our work have been successful beyond measure. She deserves our especial thanks for her earnest, unselfish and unremitting labor for the benefit of this industrial side of our society."

Under the auspices of this society a school was established for poor children. The Insular Board of Education agreed to supply a

teacher if the society would furnish the collection, as now arranged with a running a flourishing school of about forty pupils, named the P. R. B. S. School.

In closing the report Mrs. Miller says:

"I have now given you in a general way a résumé of



DR. LUIS ESTEVEZ Y ROMERO, Vice-President of Cuba.

our work for the past two years. It is our intention to continue all we have been doing for the past two years, and to add to the same as much and as rapidly as possible in the future. Besides continuing what we have been doing, it is our intention to establish an industrial school where boys and girls under the age of eighteen may be taught gardening, cobbling, carpentering, sewing, cooking, etc., as we may from time to time be able to supply teachers for the

different courses. We have had given for this school eight thousand dollars which is now on hand, and which is not included in the statement of donations. In the very near future we hope to start this school which is in our direct line or plan of charity - helping the people to help themselves.

In 1900 we had the army supplies to distribute, in 1901 we aided 1,620 persons, gave out 1,146 pieces of clothing, and purchased or repaired 71 houses.

We would appeal to the citizens to give us their aid and encouragement, and we most heartily recommend that everyone decline to give to beggars or supplicants who come to their stores or houses, and that the money or aid that has been given to the people from the doors be given the Society, which will look into the needs and requirements of each supplicant. The address of the Society is 15 Commercio Street, Ponce Porto Rico."

Illustrations of Historic Interest.

Three illustrations accompanying the first chapter of the Diplomacy serial in this number possess some historic interest. They are from the collection of Mr. Horatio L. Wait, of Chicago. Mr. Wait served as paymaster in the United States Navy during the Civil war and for some time thereafter. This gave him opportunity for collecting photographs of noteworthy persons and places sketches made by himself. The resulting on peculiar phases in Germany, to which

building. This was done and now there is description, is of immeasurable historic value and perhaps unsurpassed.

> In 1864, the United States man-of-war Kearsarge, lying in the harbor of Flushing. Holland, was informed through the American minister to Great Britain that the dreaded Alabama had been located at Cherbourg, France. Captain Winslow, with his crew of twenty-two officers and one hundred and forty men, immediately sailed for Cherbourg to take advantage of this unexpected opportunity of engaging the greatest enemy the United States merchant marine had ever encountered. The photographs of the Kearsarge and of its crew (see pages 34 and 36) from which the illustrations are made were taken probably subsequent to the battle, but the crew was almost identical, to a man. Captain Winslow may be seen in the midst of the group.

> The third illustration from Mr. Wait's collection shows two of the forty-five old whalers and other abandoned vessels bought by the Federal government for its "stone blockade." (See page 37.) They cost from five to twenty thousand dollars each. In northern harbors they were stripped of their upper metal and were then loaded with stone down to the safety line. A large lead pipe was placed in the side at light water mark. fitted with a plug which could be withdrawn when their destination had been reached. They were then towed to some of the many inlets along the North Carolina coast, whose number prevented a blockade by men of war. The system thus begun was extended to Charleston and other regular ports.

> The two whalers shown in the illustration were brought from Bedford, Massachusetts, to Port Royal, South Carolina, empty, or, if they had a stone cargo it was thrown out, and the two hulks were converted into machine shops. They served this purpose until the close of the war.

Freedom of Teaching in Germany.

Freedom of teaching in universities, diswhich he supplemented by water-color cussed so widely in our own country, takes traditionally we are apt to point as the favored land of unfettered scholarship. In his annual review of German developments Wm. C. Dreher says (The Atlantic for March):

"The event of the year in educational circles was a remarkable demonstration among the university professors in favor of unprejudiced scientific investigation. The movement was occasioned through the appointment of Professor Spahn to a new chair in the University of Strasburg, which was founded for teaching the Catholic view of history. This appointment, with the confessional limitation carried with it, was highly disapproved by the university men. Professor Mommsen wrote a letter, in which he protested earnestly against the appointment of professors, whether Catholic or Protestant, whose freedom as investigators should be circumscribed by obligation of sect or creed. The publication of Mommsen's letter called forth strong indorsements from the professors of nearly every university in Germany. In connection with this movement, the government official having charge of appointments of professors in the Prussian universities was sharply criticized by some professors, while others came to his defense, and the Kaiser also made a demonstration in his favor."

The Pope's Jubilee.

American Catholics united with those of all the rest of the Catholic world in the celebration of the opening of the twentyfifth year of Pope Leo's pontificate. On the actual date, March 3, there were celebrations of the Holy Communion in all churches early in the morning, and at eleven there were held, in all cathedrals solemn pontifical masses of thanksgiving, with the singing of the Te Deum. At seats of provinces the bishops making up those provinces were, for the most part, present at the Archdiocesan cathedrals. there were great outpourings of Catholic laity, and sermons almost without number will have a suitable place of worship. It is upon the remarkable pontificate of Pope a matter of comment that in Berlin there is Leo — remarkable not alone for its length, no other English Protestant church, and the being one of the very longest since that of American church, although started some St. Peter, but also for its progressive tend- forty years ago, never before had a church encies and marked influence upon a large building; it has been obliged to have services part of the world. Should Leo live to com- in halls. The new church is on Nottendorf plete the year now just begun he will be Platz where property was purchased for forty unique in the history of the papacy, in that thousand dollars. The cornerstone of the he will have seen twenty-five full years as building was laid last fall, officers of the pope, fifty full years as cardinal, and sixty American embassy taking part in the exerfull years as bishop.

Dominican House of Studies.

The Dominicans have purchased four acres of land near the Catholic University at Washington, and upon it will found an American house of studies. Ever since the Dominicans entered upon work in America they

have had their central novitiates at Somerset, Ohio. The change is said to be made because of the belief that Washington is to become the center of Catholic education in Ameri-The new novitiate will not be affiliated with the university because rules of the Order of St. Dominic do not



POPE LEO XIII.

permit it. The American province contains some brilliant scholars and they will teach in the new house of studies. The reason for locating beside the university is to enable students to take special courses not provided by the Dominicans. Organizations already represented around the Washington University include the Paulists, the Marists, the Franciscans, the Society of the Holy Cross, in charge of the great institution at Notre Dame, Indiana, and the Trinity College for women.

American Church at Berlin.

The building for the American church at It goes without saying that Berlin will soon be completed and the congregation which has grown about the work cises and a representative of the German

emperor being present. The pastor of the Salina will also be chosen. church, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Dickey, was in ern half of Kansas, and is a new jurisdiction. this country last year raising money for the A bishop of Honolulu will be elected. Bishop church and it is believed that he secured Willis having resigned and agreed to transfer enough to complete the building. It is to all properties. Bishop Brent, soon to leave cost about fifty thousand dollars and will for the Philippines, will take with him, it is seat six hundred. There are about two thousand Americans resident in Berlin, most of them students.

Protestant Conference in Cuba.

There has just been held in Cienfuegos the first Protestant conference ever held in Cuba. There were present fifty ordained men, representing Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist bodies, and 2,223 communicants. The conference proved the close affiliation of all Protestant bodies represented; Roman Catholics have been Protestants are telling islanders that It showed widespread warring sects. interest on the part of the people; reports of the conference were published by the newspapers of every part of Cuba. brought out mayors, members of city councils, lawyers, doctors, leading business men, teachers, and intelligent women; enemies of Protestant effort have been saying that real leaders of thought and action on the island are wedded to the church long dominant there. Six of the addresses at the conference were by native Cubans, and they are said to have been admirable addresses. Every part of Cuba was represented.

Episcopal House of Bishops.

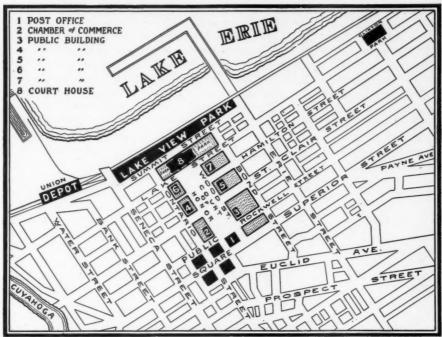
The Episcopal House of Bishops is to meet in Cincinnati this April, the last general convention having authorized a special ses-There will be elected a bishop of Porto Rico, the Rev. Dr. Brown of Brazil, who was chosen, having declined with the leaving big Brazil for little Porto Rico.

This is the westsaid, a comfortable sum of money with which to build a Cathedral and diocesan school. and leave behind him another comfortable sum as endowment of the jurisdiction. sails from San Francisco early after the adjournment of the House of Bishops.

Cleveland's Group Plan.

The grouping of public buildings now assured in Cleveland not only sets an example to other municipalities, but it reflects a development of artistic sentiment which will be set down to the credit of the whole country. There could scarcely be a more welcome sign of the times to those who have been working and hoping for more beautiful civic expression in American cities.

Cleveland has taken advantage of an unusual opportunity afforded by the fact that its growth to the seventh place among the cities of the United States demanded a number of new public buildings; a federal building, a county court house, a public library, a city hall, and others. The increased needs were recognized at approximately the same time, but the established buildings occupied sites selected independently, as is usually the case. The proportions of the task of securing united action in behalf of grouping the new edifices will be recognized by any community which considers what would be involved in such a problem if it were to be undertaken at home. In the case of the public library, for example, temporary quarters had to be built for a term of years pending the selection of a site for a group. remark that he did not see the wisdom of Private real estate interests, too, were involved and the option men were enterpris-With the new district will be coupled the ingly alert. United States authorities, county islands we are just purchasing from Den- authorities, city authorities, and institutional mark, upon which there are several flourish- boards were concerned, and each had its ing parishes, under the jurisdiction of the own point of view. Here is a fine exhibition English Bishop of Antigua. A bishop of of what public spirit can accomplish; so



MAP ILLUSTRATING CLEVELAND'S GROUP PLAN.

a newspaper man, and another a member of the municipal society. Thereafter, public sentiment was constantly cultivated through A Municipal Art Society many channels. was organized in 1899, the Chamber of Comlocal newspapers.

directly connect with the Court of Honor. dollars.

many diverse elements have been managed This arrangement, together with projected and alined for an ideal of public beauty. steamer docks, will afford an unrivaled city Locally, the group plan is said to have been gateway. The Chamber of Commerce is the first suggested four years ago in private only existing building utilized, but the new conversation between three young men, one government building is in process of erection on the same site occupied by the old one. The site of the new court house at the other end of the Court of Honor has been practically decided upon. Besides the buildings to be grouped at public expense, a music merce, among other activities, held public hall, and one or more semi-public structures meetings addressed by famous architects. are in contemplation as a portion of the pro-A city hall commission conferred with the jected scheme. To make place for the Court representatives of other boards, and the of Honor — three hundred and sixty feet exploitation of plans by architects and wide and twice as long - and other proposed individuals has been a stock feature of the buildings, a section of the city popularly known as "the tenderloin" is to be ac-A fair idea of the general group plan is quired. This change of character in a presented by the accompanying map. Lake crowded section of a city of four hundred View Park is a part of the present park sys- thousand inhabitants is not the least of the The Union Railroad station near it civic advantages to be gained by Clevemust soon be rebuilt and it is expected that land's group plan. The project involves a new station will be so located that it will an expenditure of about twelve million

THE JAPANESE UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN.*

BY ERNEST W. CLEMENT, A. M.

JINZO NARUSE.

twentieth century is to be the century for became a Christian he realized the imporwomen in Japan and perhaps in other parts tance of female education, and he determined

of the Orient, just as the nineteenth century was the century for women in the Occi-This new university will be the center of women's activity, social, educational, economical (and perhaps political?), in the future. For this reason we desire to inform the reading public of the west concerning the past, the present, and the future of the institution: how it came into being, its present condition, and its outlook.

This university certainly grew out of the needs of the time, the sympathy of the nation

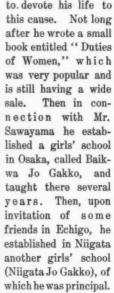
at large, and especially the cooperation university for girls, and went to America to of the intelligent and thinking classes of inspect female institutions of learning. There the country. Its moving spirit has always he spent three years, going from place to been Mr. Jinzo Naruse. His character, his place, and thus made a thorough observation ideas, and his spirit have had a great deal and study of colleges for women in the to do in arousing the interest of the people United States of America. Before taking in the higher education of women. It is, this tour, however, he had spent a year in therefore, not out of place to relate the Andover Theological Seminary, and another principal facts of his life.

(Mr. Paul Sawayama). Sawayama's guidance that Mr. Naruse be- ways. He has visited almost all the colleges

*This article is compiled from notes kindly furnished for women in the north. the author by Prof. T. Murai, of the university.

HE most remarkable occurrence in came a Christian. And, as the former Japan in the opening year of the worked with a self-sacrificing spirit for twentieth century was the establish- religion, so has the latter worked for educament of a university for women. tion and poured out his whole spirit into the What does this mean? It means that the work. From the time when Mr. Naruse to devote his life to this cause. Not long

> Some ten years ago he began to think about establishing a



year in Clark University. Both Professor Mr. Naruse is perhaps well known to Tucker of Andover (now president of Dart-American readers in Christian circles as mouth College), and President G. Stanley the author of "The Modern Paul of Japan" Hall of Clark, took a great interest in him It was by Mr. and his purposes, and assisted him in many

It was in 1894 that he came back to Japan

the public. Thus he was encouraged to

start the enterprise, in which his special friends were such man as Marquis Ito, Marquis Saionji, Counts Okuma and Itugaki, and Mr. (now Baron) Utsumi, then mayor of Osaka, now minister of home affairs.

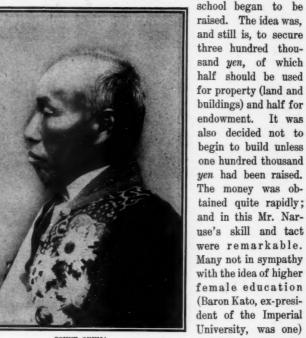
Among the first promoters of the enterprise were well-to-do persons of Osaka, such as Mr. Dogura and Mrs. Hirooka (of the Mitsui family). These two raised five thousand yen each and instructed him to use the money freely in promoting the enter-They even prise. stated that if he failed and the money was

the movement was started in Osaka; but porters.

need only be mentioned. The first enthusi- were greatly stimulated; the Mitsui family

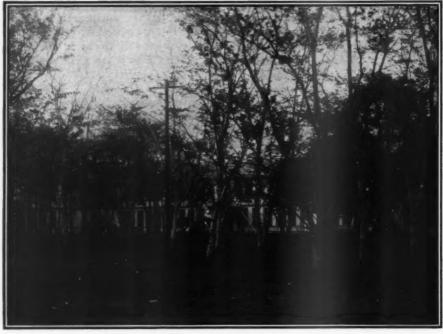
and, called to be principal of Baikwa Jo asm cooled off; hard times came on; local Gakko, Osaka, accepted the offer. While feeling in both Osaka and Tokyo became he was there he wrote a substantial work strong; those interested included many on the subject of the education of women. kinds of people with diverse ideas which it In this he gave expression to his ideas and was difficult to harmonize. But in all these ideals, and especially to his long-cherished difficulties Mr. Naruse was patient and plan of starting a university for women. persevering, "the very incarnation of This book attracted national attention and patience," and by his tact was able to prewas unexpectedly accepted and approved by vent the utter failure that seemed imminent.

About two years ago the funds for the



COUNT OKUMA.

were won over by spent in vain, they would not mind it. Thus Mr. Naruse's presentation of the cause. The problem of location was thoroughly it was not long before prominent men of discussed in Osaka, and at last it was Tokyo, among them Shibusawa, Mitsui, and unanimously agreed that Tokyo, being the Iwasaki, became interested and active sup- capital of the empire, was the most convenient place, because the institution was On April 24, 1896, the first meeting of not local for either Tokyo or Osaka alone, the promoters was held in Tokyo. At this but was national — for all Japan. In this time an executive committee was chosen to connection it is worthy of notice that Mr. carry out the plans. Count Okuma was Sumitomo of Osaka doubled his subscription made chairman, and Messrs. Shibusawa of five thousand yen, and other wealthy (Tokyo) and Sumitomo (Osaka), treasurers. people of Osaka increased their contribu-At first it was quite smooth sailing, but tions so that more than fifty thousand yen afterwards many difficulties arose which was raised there. By this the Tokyo men



CAMPUS AND RECITATION BUILDING.

same month.

sen for the advertisements calling for pupils. and at the other end the dean's. And all the teachers are satisfied with only a nominal remuneration.

gave five thousand four hundred tsubs (four near by which can be secured when the and one-half acres) of land; the two Iwasaki school expands so much as to need more brothers gave fifteen thousand yen; Baron space. Not all of the projected buildings Shibusawa, two thousand five hundred yen; have yet been erected because the funds raised and Mr. Furukawa, three thousand five have not sufficed. The present buildings are hundred uen. Other contributions came in not the main ones; they comprise a recitarapidly, till more than one hundred thou- tion hall, a physical laboratory, three resisand yen had been secured. Building began dences, and two large dormitories. Although in September, 1900, and was finished in April, the buildings are not up to the ideal for 1901, and the school was opened in that beauty or elegance, yet so far as light and ventilation are concerned they are excellent. One peculiarity of this school is that every In front of the recitation hall is a large one connected therewith has a feeling of yard with many trees, reminding one of colproprietorship. Even the contractors felt so lege grounds in America. Back of this deep an interest that one contributed five building is a beautiful flower-garden, beyond hundred yen, and another the front gate. which stands the long line of dormitories. Newspapers and magazines charged not one At one end of these is the president's house,

The faculty number forty-six in all, among whom are several professors of the Imperial The location is a fine one, upon a ridge University. The president is, of course, Mr. called Mejiro Dai, in the outskirts of the Naruse, and the dean is Professor S. Aso, a Kvishikawa district of Tokyo; it was Doshisha alumnus. There are also several chosen because it was the best for the pur- women among the faculty, and it is the pose. There is, moreover, a large lot of land purpose to have as many women teachers



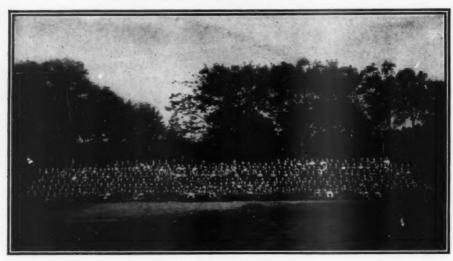
DORMITORIES.

as possible. There are two foreign teachers, Mrs. C. M. Cady, formerly of Kyoto, and Mrs. Leonard of Tokyo. The chairman of the board of trustees is Count Okuma.

There are three departments in the university course: 1. Department of Domestic Science. 2. Department of Japanese Literature. 3. Department of English Literature. In each department there are twenty-one hours of required studies and seven hours of electives, per week. The school session is from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and for some classes from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., every day except Sunday. In the first department the greater part of the time is devoted to various practical branches of applied and domestic science; in the second and third departments the principal study is Japanese and English, respectively. Ethics, sociology, mental philosophy, and education (including child-study) are required studies in all departments, and drawing, music, and the science of teaching are electives in all cases.

It was expected that there would be at first about thirty students for each department, but the number of candidates was very large so that more than one hundred applicants were received for each of the first two departments — over two hundred in all — and then no further applications were accepted. There is also a preparatory department with about three hundred students. The total number at present is over five hundred and fifty, of whom two hundred and twenty are boarders.

The boarding department includes seven "houses," each with a matron and a head cook. The girls live just as at home and take turns in cooking. As the dormitories cannot accommodate all the applicants, temporary quarters have been secured near by in a house with large grounds, belonging to a certain baron, but unoccupied because the house is haunted! For this reason it has been secured at the low rent of twenty-five yen (\$12.50) per month. Here Professor Matsuma of the English department lives with his family and several girls. It is con-



OFFICERS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS.

usual, succeed in laying the ghosts!

pared with foreign universities nor with the years. Then surely the institution will be Imperial University; nor is it a copy of worthy to be called a university. other universities, but it is intended to make this institution just suited to the needs of Japanese women was clearly set forth in

women. The standard will be gradually elevated. In the system of female education it is a university, at least in germ.

It is the purpose as soon as possible to increase the number of courses, or departments; to add, for instance, pedagogy (including sociology, psychology, etc.), music, science, art, and calisthenics. It is intended also to extend the preparatory course downward, so that it shall include. not a Koto Gakko only. as at present, but also a

fidently expected that education will, as is school, six years in the secondary school (Koto Jo Gakko), three years in the uni-This school is not, of course, to be com- versity, with a post-graduate course of three

The raison d'être of this university for the time and the social conditions of Japanese Count Okuma's address at the opening



LABORATORY.

Sho Gakko (grammar school) and a kinder- ceremony. He pointed out that all countries, garten. Thus the system of female edu- such as Turkey, Africa, Persia, and even cation will be complete in all its grades: China, which had attempted "to work with from the age of three to that of six in the the male sex as the single standard," had kindergarten, six years in the grammar "fallen signally behind in the march of progress," and that "Japan, by raising woman to her proper place, should provide herself needs many more buildings and a larger with a double standard." He also emphasized the fact that the only effective medicine for social abuses was in "a radical the school; it is very fortunate that reform of family life through an improve- Christian men and women are prominent in ment in the status of women."

This first Japanese university for women equipment. But the best guarantee for the future is in the reputation and character of its management.

OUT OF SEASON AT CHAUTAUQUA.

BY FRANCES MEEKER HAWLEY.

NE warm and sunny day in April, and husband and children, turned their backs upon the great, noisy, bustling railroad center of New York State and set their faces toward Chautauqua.

Many times before had they traveled the same road, bound for the same destination, but always in June. The journey at this time of the year was a unique experience. Familiar scenes passed in rapid transition before them. Here and there, in the more sheltered nooks, patches of snow were defiantly holding their own against the perwoods, fields, and vineyards were all touched with a suggestion of the coming spring.

Among the children excitement ran high, Chautauqua? When the paterfamilias suggested as a possible last resort a big farm wagon carrying trunks and boxes and bundles, baby-carriage and bicycles, with the family flowers everywhere. perched on top, he was answered by a shout who felt that that would be "the last been closed since the preceding September. straw." Her fears were quieted, however, Pockets were searched for long unused keys, when on alighting at the station at Mayville and in a moment doors were opened, papers a comfortable three-seated carriage was pulled down from windows, a table spread, found waiting for Uncle Sam's mail-bags, and, incidentally, any passengers who might basket that had been carefully guarded all be going the same way. What a delight to the way. the children and their elders also, that threemile drive on an April day! The lake was weren't dishes enough in the house to hold blue as blue could be and the sky likewise. the flowers that the children gathered.

As they drove into the Assembly grounds 1899, a weary, half-sick woman through the upper gate (which stood wideopen and was minus a man in a blue uniform with a ticket punch in his hand) and on down through the grounds, quite a different scene from the one they usually saw met their eyes. The tall trees were bare of foliage. but the tiny shrubs were putting on their spring dresses. The thick carpet of leaves underneath them which had protected their roots all the winter was now variegated with lovely May flowers, with here and there an uncovered spot bright with fresh grass.

After leaving the mail-bags at the postsuasive eloquence of the sunshine, while office the carriage drove around by the lake front, selecting those roads that had been least impaired by the recent rains. Over toward the south they were slowly driven. and many were the conjectures concerning What a glorious panorama! The lake, dimthe trip. Were the boats running, and, if pling and sparkling and glistening in the not, how were they to get from Mayville to sunshine, as if the very heart of nature throbbed beneath its waters, lay stretched out upon the left; while upon the right the natural terrace was covered with flowers-

Presently, however, all were bundled of glee from all excepting the timid mother out in front of the cottage, which had and a substantial lunch made ready from a

All that day and all the spring there

Violets, hepaticas, spring beauties, trilliums, Dutchman's breeches, Jack-in-the-pulpits, and many others grew all about in the wildest bodies, and before the season opened, every had brought them to this fairest of spots.

Few, I imagine, of Chautauqua's votaries dream of the rare loveliness of the place pleasure-seekers. breathe a sigh of regret that the weeks to the opposite shore. have been so short, and that summer vacaall, it is of its closed cottages, empty halls, sweetest, richest life may come to the one called it glorious." who is wise enough to linger.

exercise. The weather is cooler; the lengthened shadows, and, here and there, a changing leaf, suggest autumn. There is no difficulty now in finding a seat, and one may read or dream or watch the ever changeful lake now still and glassy as a mirror, now covered with rippling waves; or, as I have seen it in some great storm, with breakers dashing so high that no small boat could live upon its waters.

of water to be found than Chautauqua lake. Its peaceful shores, rising terrace above terrace, covered with fields and woods and picturesque cottages, are especially beautiful in the fall. I know of no other location the sky. The hills were covered with each has its own individual taste in color. justice to the charming views that are to be yellow, shading off into the softest tints, seen on any fair day at this time of year. and stretching away to the left a bank of Here is an extract from a letter written on the bluest clouds I ever saw; just the color the sixth of last November to a friend, who is of the sky in midsummer - the richest, also a true lover of nature:

"I cannot resist the desire to share with you the exquisite picture that I saw this leges when some cottage-owner - of world-

afternoon as I was returning along the lake shore.

"Imagine yourself walking toward the profusion. And, best of all, roses returned south from the Arcade, the scene bounded to pale cheeks, health and vigor to languid on the left by the pier and on the right by the picturesque old power-house. In member of that family blessed the day that the foreground is Palestine Park, with its undulating surface covered with a rich velvety green. Two dark evergreens stand guard at the left of Mt. Hermon. during those months when deserted by water near the shore is of a most exquisite As the steamer bears heliotrope tint, and beyond are alternating them away from its enchanting shores they strips of silver and steel-gray, reaching quite

"The setting sun was not visible, but tions may not last the year through; but if its rays illuminated the belfry tower and they think of Chautauqua out of season at lighted up the browns and purples of the woods and fields. The water was very deserted groves, and lonely walks. It would smooth, having only the slightest little ripbe difficult for them to believe that then the ples upon its surface. You would have

The sunsets are gorgeous, and trips up The weary, nervous lecture-devourer has and down the lake most delightful. An an opportunity for rest and invigorating extract from another letter written two weeks later may be of interest.

"When the boat pulled out from Jamestown yesterday the outlook was bleak and dreary. The reflection of the trees and shrubbery upon the still waters of the outlet was beautiful, however, and I watched it until we reached the open. Then I became absorbed in 'Childe Harold' until we neared Bemis Point. As the boat turned the point. the rays of the setting sun shot out through I doubt if there is a more beautiful sheet the clouds and illuminated the pages I was reading I hurried to the window and there beheld a most glorious sight. The lake was a dark, dull, gray, excepting along the shore where a streak of light was reflected from that boasts a greater variety of trees, and groups of bare and leafless trees contrasting sharply with the pure white snow. As a It would require the brush of a Titian to do background the magnificent sky, crimson and deepest blue."

Often this season brings rare social privi-



PARK IN FRONT OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

wide fame perhaps - returns to look after his belongings. Such a pleasure was ours last October when Dr. and Mrs. Alden (Pansy) and their little daughter stopped for a day or two in order to put their cottage in shape before leaving for a prolonged stay in the west. The day or two lengthened into a week, and happy indeed were we who were fortunate enough to be under the same roof with them.

They were very busy packing books and sorting papers and manuscripts. The dear doctor would come in at night utterly weary, but with a big basketful to be warmth and shelter and comfort are ours, looked over during the evening. They were obliged to stop and eat, and were tired enough at meal time to be glad of a little rest; and so three times a day our food was spiced with anecdotes and stories, wise and pithy sayings, and with the jokes that had been perpetrated upon old Chautauquans by the inimitable Frank Beard. The bright piled high with snow? Ab, sure enough! it and sparkling style that has made Mrs. Alden's books so attractive is hers outside to shut our eyes to bring back the sweet of book-covers, and her sweet and winning vesper hour, and the voice of our beloved ways won all the hearts of the household.

When at the close of their visit we parted with them and realized that it might be long before we could again have her kindly sympathy, or feel the warm pressure of his hand and see the merry twinkle of his eye, the delight that the pleasure of this visit had given us was tinged with sadness and we were loath to let them go.

But Chautauquans come and go, and so do Chautauqua days. Some morning we rise to find that winter is upon us and everything is covered with snow. A feeling of contentment steals over us as we realize that no matter how old Boreas may rage and howl outside.

As soon as the storm ceases and the snowplow has been around we hurry out, anxious to see what metamorphoses have been accomplished in old familiar spots. What is this open, pillared temple with roof is the Hall of Philosophy. We are obliged and long absent bishop as he reads the

familiar service and pronounces his favorite upon thee and be gracious unto thee. The give thee peace."

beneath the weight of their lovely burden. Ordinary objects are turned into the most



AMPHITHEATRE WITH SNOW BANKED UP UNDER THE EAVES.

fantastic shapes. All the scene is beautiful all the evenings, and it is with a sigh of relief beyond description.

the winter and the young people make the call us out. most of it. Skating by moonlight is considered rare sport, but hardly second to it is the delight of the bonfire nights when all the old rubbish left over from election time is gathered into a huge heap just off shore. near the best skating ground. The blaze illuminates the ice for long distances and our northern climate I believe there is no weird shadows fall upon the faces and figures of the skaters, as they glide to and fro in graceful motion or indulge in the game of "snap the whip." Many and merry are the skating parties and almost equally so the coasting ones. The long hills afford un- Pulmonary and throat difficulties are much precedented facilities for the latter sport. less common than in other localities. I Bobs have been run down South avenue from know many who have been greatly benefited the extreme top, away out upon the lake. by a winter here.

In February the fishing for muscallonge benediction, "The Lord bless thee and keep excites much enthusiasm. For five weeks thee. The Lord make His face to shine beginning the first Monday of that month, twice each week, fishing through the ice Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and with a spear is allowed. Until this year Chautauqua has been the only lake in the Many and complete are the changes state in which this kind of fishing was lawwrought upon all sides. Evergreens groan ful. It is very interesting and unique and deserves a chapter to itself.

We are asked sometimes, "How do you

kill time here in the winter?" We answer, "Quite as people kill time in other places, thank you." We have a flourishing Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle which meets every week, and a live, energetic Society of the Hall in the Grove meeting monthly. The little local Methodist Episcopal church has its regular pastor and takes in all denominations and creeds evangelical, assimilating them into one hardworking society. Missionary, W. C. T. U., and Epworth League meetings fill up about

that we settle down by our own firesides on There is fine skating on the lake early in an "off" night when there is nothing to

> A small local library is very helpful to the reading public, and some of us have been praying that Mr. Carnegie's eye may light upon it and he, seeing its needs, may be prompted to supply them.

> I would like to say, in closing, that in all healthier place to spend the winter than Chautauqua. The lake freezes over early in December, so there is no dampness from it; and the high altitude produces a crisp, uniform temperature that is very beneficial.

THE SMALLEST GEM IN THE KAISER'S CROWN.

BY VINCENT VAN MARTER BEEDE.

" Gron is den tunn, Road is de trant, Witt is de sunn. Deet is det woapen. Van't hilige sunn.'

-Heligolandish.

" Green is the land, Red is the rock. White is the strand. These are the colors of Heligoland."

shape Heligoland has been compared to a grand piano or a lamb chop. The second comparison, though the less pleasing, is the more exact, because the rock of this islet is distinctly red. By way of contrast, it should be added that "The Holy Island" also goes by the name

last jewel in the Kaiser's crown."

sail from Cuxhaven. The untamed Baltic lighthouse, the church, and the forts. often churns the happily expectant passen-

opportunity than Heligoland affords to look upon, to feel, to taste the sea. Brighton has her beach, Baltimore her lobsters, Heligoland both to perfection, with many fascinating things beside.

Like Cæsar's Gaul, all Heligoland is divided into three parts - the Unterland, the Oberland, and the Dine. This is a convenient arrangement by Schoolma'am Nature. We ought to be appreciative of her generosity in leaving us even a lamb chop of the original domain. Someone has said that "when Tacitus wrote his Germania, it was an extensive island, as large as one of our minor English counties, inhabited by a numerous population, and extending comof "The Gem of the North Sea" - for pletely across the mouth of the Elbe, which twelve years now a precious stone (rather, flowed round its two arms." But to return. rock), "lost" to Great Britain; or, as the The Unterland is the low, sandy end of the Germans joyfully remarked after the gift island, where steamers approach, but cannot came into their eager hands, it was "the make fast because there is no harbor. The Oberland is a rock two hundred feet high Heligoland today is very different from connected with the Unterland by a staircase the Heligoland of forty-five years ago, (the Treppe) and the "lift." The "silverwhen Richard Mansfield was born there, or sanded" Düne, where the Badegast ("batheven during the last English governorship, a ing guest") makes merry, is a mile from the period delightfully described by Mrs. Fanny larger island, and can be reached only by A. Barkly, wife of the late governor, in boats. As late as 1720, "de waal," a "From the Tropics to the North Sea." causeway of chalk formation, joined the Now there is an ultra-modern "lift," a Unterland to the Düne. On the Unterland, railroad tunnel, and an electric light plant — a bathing basin for stormy weather, shops, all on an island a mile long. It lies forty- dwellings, and hotels crowd together along six miles off the Elbe, one hundred miles immaculate streets. The Oberland is the from Hamburg, or two and a half hours' home of the governor. Here also are the

The concentrated patriotism of a country ger into sodden misery during his short that may be circumnavigated in an hour is voyage, so that all he asks on landing is a expressed by the prominence of the redbed and a closed door. If he chances to be white-and-green. The dwelling houses, many a veteran of Norway trips by sea, then of them, are painted white, with red roofs gayly-colored Heligoland will delight him as and green blinds; the fisherman lounging much as the red-white-and-green postage over the wall of the Falm, or main road, at stamps delight his small boy. The island the head of the Treppe, almost invariably itself, indeed, is not much more than a wears a tri-colored boutonnière, and the very triangular postage stamp for the sea to bathing suits display those stripes which lick. The traveler will never have a better Americans associate so intimately with

ice-cream. over.

to occupy. The Heligolandish shopkeeper is consider sea-gull an appetizing dish. more than likely to be a native of Hamburg is tall, well-made, sunburnt, handsome, with In August there is a pretty carnival. you out in a rowboat when the Kraken is were popular with the smugglers. lashing his tail, and then you will discover (seven and a half cents). Since there are only two thousand three hundred inhabitants, every young man knows every young gets up early with no sense of exhaustion. maiden, and no introductions are required. The national dance is the "Sling mien Moderken," or "intertwined swinging." In summer time the floating population often amounts to fifteen thousand. There are few English or American visitors.

The governor's house is a square, comfortable building with a tennis court attached. Here the English officials had a healthful, if lonely time of it during the winter, when the salt spray was blown over the roof by the tooting wind. In Badergast season they were constantly annoyed by the natives did not choose to remove even after dance-loving natures of their servant maids, whom neither threats nor persuasions could graveyard is strangely depressed, a condition keep away from the "Sling mien Moderken."

plants have been identified on this Baltic Black, who regrets that these sea-rovers islet. It is said that at sight of the first should lie just out of sight of their gray horse imported from the mainland an old Baltic. Over on the Düne there is a no less woman dropped senseless. It is only since melancholy resting-place for bodies washed the German occupancy that horses have in from wrecks.

Heligoland has been in use. In the old days a few cows changed masters several times, but there is were confined in a cellar on the Oberland. not a more patriotic community the world The milk was sold in small quantities at the apothecary's, principally for the use of in-When the Heligolander rents his house, he valids. There are not so many cabbage rents thoroughly. For a reasonable sum he gardens and potato patches as there used to will make over to you his entire dwelling - be, but no doubt the natives continue to except the cellar, which he is quite content drink the milk of sheep and goats, and to

The theater presents excellent plays by or Bremen. The genuine lobster-catching actors from the mainland, and an orchestra native, a descendant of the Frisian pirates, plays Wagner at the Conversation House. all his murderous instincts smoothed away grottoes under the red cliffs are illuminated by the action of the sea. He loves that with fireworks in the presence of all Helisea, and he knows it well. Let him take goland afloat. Once upon a time these caves

There is no mud in Heligoland, and there whether or not his ancestors were capable of is practically no crime among the natives. handling a corsair's open boat. No visitor It is related that years ago a Heligolander is permitted to go out in a boat without who had quarreled overmuch carried out his experienced sailors aboard. After a day own sentence by presenting himself before among the lobster pots the fisherman is not the jailer with a request for a dungeon, too tired to dance and drink beer for hours much as one would ask for a room at the in a tayern where the fee is thirty pfennig hotel. The average death-age is sixty-three, and epidemics are unknown. So invigorating is the air that one goes to bed late and

The people of this tiny "fast-anchored isle" are sincere lovers of the Sabbath. There is no dancing on Saturday night, and the band does not play on Sunday morning. The church is a curio built by the Danes to satisfy the tastes of a seafaring folk. The windows are not unlike port-holes, and the model of a ship hangs from the rafters. A few years ago - and it may be so to this day - the roof was conspicuous for its emblazonment of the Danebrog, a white cross on a red field. This symbol the the departure of the Danes in 1807. The appealing with peculiar pathos to a charming Over two hundred kinds of flowering chronicler of the island, Mr. George William

sides of the church are devoted to a series of landers tell of a church lying under the grotesque scriptural paintings by Amelink, waves between the Rocky Island and the an artist unknown to fame. One scene, Düne; certainly there are remains of an "Christ Tempted of the Devil," is not easily earlier building under the present one. forgotten, because the devil's legendary either side the communion table, enclosed in she has burned in baking the cake. The put in prior to the fad for cure under blue cup half full of salt with coins to the brim.

Gustavus Adolphus when Heligoland was his. Behind the altar there is a collection of sizes were ever brought into requisition. A waited upon. Once a month the pastor, in from taxation. white ruffles and black gown, used to preach

The front panels of the gallery filling three baptism of the baby friend. Old Heligo-

"The Bed Making" is an important prelude lameness is here emphasized by a neatly to marriage in Heligoland. The prospective turned wooden leg, knob, and all. The bride adorns her bed with the finest of linen fame of the pin-leg has produced a proverb and the best of lace, then keeps open house in Schleswig: "In Heligoland the devil goes to the women folk. These she greets at the on crutches." Three hundred marks (about door with a spoonful of warm wine. On the seventy-five dollars) were all Amelink re- morning of the marriage the bisetters with quired for his labor - and it was a quite the bride and the karkjungers with the sufficient amount. The pews, or "sittings," groom meet at his house, march to the which one would naturally expect to be of house of the bride, and from there to the age-stained oak, are painted blue, pale green, church. In the old time it was customary pink, or yellow, according to the fancy of for the father to speak unkindly of his the proprietor, whose name plainly appears daughter before her lover. After the on the woodwork in black lettering. The service the guests return to the bride's typical dory is green; why not a fisher's house for the awmbolk — wedding-cake. The pew? The sitting for the families of the matron who has baked it enters the room governor and the pastor are "boxes" on with a bit of her chemise which she insists blue glass! It is unnecessary to state guests are always bound to commiserate the that these unusual stained windows were afflicted housewife to the extent of filling a The marriage day closes with a procession The massive crucifix was presented by around the entire island by couples arm-in-

The laws of Heligoland are seldom disantiques, among them a set of sermon hour- puted. If a man dies without making a will glasses. It is doubtful whether the smaller the sons share equally, each daughter receiving a portion equal to half the share of a choir of children in the gallery sings psalms son. Married people have goods in comto "drawling" old German airs, and when mon. A man comes into his majority at a parishioner comes in late, the choirmaster twenty, a woman at twenty-one. Heligois kind enough to place in a bracket the land is a free port, the only duties being laid number of the stanza being sung. The con- on petroleum and spirits. Bathing guests gregation dwindles during Badegast season, pay a kur tax of four marks a week. One not because the summer solstice enervates is not charged for bathing less than three the religious life of the Heligolander, but days nor more than five weeks, and practicbecause the worldly strangers must be ing physicians and their families are exempt

"Snake Jim Hollunder" is the startling an English sermon at the High Church title of a Heligolandish phrase-book ar-Lutheran service. The ceremony of baptism ranged for a German, an English, or a is a pretty one in Heligoland. Children pass French reader. One learns that "twittlein procession through the side door of the twattle" is "gossip," to "pen down" "to church. Each child empties a cup of water write down," and that a "steam-boot" is into the font, thus contributing to the a "steamer." That many Heligolandish

words have English cousins is still better grasped by human intelligence, it seems absurd to talk illustrated by these lines:

- "Buwter, breat, en greene tzies Is guth Inglish en guth Friesch."
- "Butter, bread, and green cheese
 Is good English and good Frieze."

There is a proverb, "Frisia non cantat", and Friedrich Oetker writes: "Heligoland has its poets, but no song-writers; and the poet has read too much, and is very prolix."

Just because Sir Henry Maxse, an English governor, introduced a pair of rabbits into his miniature Australia with the best intent, and the animals speedily became legion, there is no reason for labeling Heligoland "a rabbit-warren," for it did not take the natives long to exterminate the pests. It is as an "ornithological observatory" that Heligoland should claim the interest of every bird-lover. In all the long list of books on birds there are few more delightful even to the casual reader than Heinrich Gätke's "Heligoland," illustrated with many of his own pen-and-ink sketches. Herr Gätke was for many years the island secretary. Says Mr. John A. Harvie-Brown in a preface to the book:

"He has studied the subject of migration of birds, and bird life at all seasons at his great observatory, with little cessation or interruption, day after day, night after night, for the last fifty years; and I consider that the unstinted gratitude of all fellow-workers in the same field is due to him for adding such a luminous and important contribution to our knowledge of the ways of birds. . . . He tells us . . . that Heligoland stands preëminent as an ornithological observatory in the west of Europe."

-Translated by Rudolph Rosenstock, M. A., Ozon.

Herr Gätke wrote in 1895:

"The number of the Heligoland birds has recently been increased by one, viz., the great bustard (Otio tarda), a female shot here April 18th, thus making the total number of birds observed in Heligoland stand at 398."

Worthy indeed of consideration are the views of this Brandenburg naturalist who declares that nature herself put the pen into his hand:

"The east to west migration of the golden-crested wren in October, 1882, extended in one continuous column not only across the east coast of England and Scotland, but even up to the Faeroe Islands. When one thinks of numbers such as these, which cannot be

grasped by human intelligence, it seems absurd to talk of a conceivable diminution in the number of birds being effected through the agency of man. In one particular respect man no doubt does exert a noticeable influence on the numbers of bird-life, not however by means of net and gun, but rather by the increasing cultivation of the soil, which roots out every bush and shrub, great and small, as a useless obstacle, and thus robs the bird of even the last natural protection of its nest. Having thus driven the poor creatures into distant and less densely populated districts, we complain that we no longer hear their merry song, unconscious of the fact that we are ourselves responsible for the cause."

Some of the notes are brief, others extensive. All are marked by a spontaneity and enthusiasm tempered by the most exact scientific description. This is the way that the eminent member of many ornithological societies opens his account of the skylark:

"160.—Skylark (Feldlerche).

Alanda Arvensis, Linn.

Heligolandish: Lortsk-Lark.

Alanda arvensis. Naumann, lv., 156.

Skylark. Dresser, lv., 307.

Alouette des champs. Temminck, Manuel, 1, 281, 111, 203.

"The skylark is the only bird which lends to Heligoland a touch of the true poesy of spring; for now and again, on rare and exceptional occasions, a pair of these birds are content to build their nest on this humble island rock, and to send down upon it from the clear ethereal heights their joyous strains of song. With how much wonderment must the bird look down upon this little island speck from heights of a thousand feet or more to which it has risen, singing, on quivering wings; and how strange a contrast is the unbounded surface of heaving ocean waves, now spread beneath it, to the acres of waving cornfields over which its notes resounded in other places. . . . It is surely impossible that the hand of man can exercise any perceptible influence on such enormous migration-streams; for even if during a certain year, long ago, 15,000 larks were caught here one autumn night, this number does not even approximately express a proportion of one for each 10,000 individuals forming part of a migrant stream, extending from six to eight German (24 to 32 geographical) miles in breadth, and lasting for about seven hours; and all that is needed for a phenomenal appearance of this kind is that the requisite meteorological conditions coincide with the normal time of a migration of a particular species. . . . The most terrible enemies of the smaller birds are the crows, corvus cornix and corvus, of whose enormous number one can have no conception, at least not on the mainland of Europe. In Heligoland one is able to gain a more correct idea of their numbers, especially during the autumn migration when for more than five weeks an almost incessant stream of these birds not only

passes across the island, but, so far as I have been able to determine, extends at least eight geographical miles out to sea on the north, and, on the south, to the German coast actually as far as Bremerhaven; thus presenting a migration column of from thirty-two to forty miles in breadth. The velocity of the flight of these birds amounts, as has been shown in the first part of this work, to 108 geographical miles per hour; let anyone therefore form a conception of the myriads of these creatures, reflecting at the same time that every one of them, during the long summer days, from four in the morning until late sunset, does nothing else than hunt for eggs and young nestlings. After a consideration of this kind we can well feel astonished that there still exists any single small bird at all. This work of annihilation is further aided by magpies and jays, which, however, are fortunately not so rich in individuals as the two species of crows above referred to. . . ."

This is a characteristic entry:

"On the 26th of May, 1879, Aenckens came to my house remarking, in a rather casual manner, that he had shot the small short-toed lark which he had already seen on the day previous. In handling the bird, however. I much surprised him with a friendly box on the ear, as, pointing to the smaller posterior flightfeathers and the spotted upper breast, I added: 'What have I been telling you these many years? What was it you were especially to take notice of?' As, however, he is as passionately fond of a rare or a new bird as I am myself, his joy at this lucky capture of a species new to our island was no less lively than my own."

The religious rites of our forefathers, the Angles, took place on Heligoland, sacred to Forseti, son of Balder, the sun-god. Forseti was "the great white god who dwelt in a shining hall of gold and silver." In 699 St. Willibrord baptized the heathen in the spring so long sacred to Forseti. Alcuin recorded that animals were always safe on Heligoland. When Canute was king, the isle must have been part of his domain, but after his time it was long a plaything for Denmark, Schleswig, and Holstein. It was not until 1807 that an English admiral helped himself to the convenient stronghold. While the Elbe was under blockade, merchants dumped their wares upon it at high rates of storage. When the blockade was lifted prosperity vanished, to return with the army of Badegäster. England made over the island to Germany in 1890. therefore, in the territory of Prussia.

What child of the little island but knows of sanguine impiety.

about the Aennerbansken - red-breeched, green-capped - who live under the Treppe and like to do nothing so well as to change a newly born human baby for an oaf of their own kind; then to repent of their naughty deed by doing up the grieved mother's housework over night. Not all ghosts are so respectable as Heligoland's most celebrated one. This is none other than a Protestant missionary. Denmark sent him over in the sixteenth century to convert the inhabitants to Lutheranism. As soon as they learned that the missionary had only recently absolved monasterial life, they strongly advised him to return to the fold, and when he refused, they threw him over a precipice at the south end. On the night following this prodigious crime the luminous figure of the missionary appeared on the summit of a rock near the island and called sinners to repentance in a voice that rose grandly above the tumult of the sea. Many conversions resulted from so overpowering a revelation. The ghost rose on sundry later occasions when the Heligolanders especially lacked a tender conscience. The Monk's Rock was an object of fearful interest until 1839, when it disappeared. The present so-called "Monk's Rock" is properly the Neistack, or "Near Piece."

According to one legend, Heligoland does not mean "Holy Island" at all, but simply "the Land of Helgo." Helgo is credited with reigning over his tiny kingdom in the sixth century. The island was then known as Lethra, or Hertha. After marrying the Saxon maid Ursa he killed himself in despair over the discovery that she was his "longlost" daughter. The son was Rolf Krake, Denmark's hero, who is said to be buried under the foundations of Hamlet's castle at Elsinore, "waiting, like Barbarossa in the Kyfhäuser, until the national need calls for the old deliverer." Ursa afterward married the king of Sweden. Heligoland. too, is affirmed to be the scene of the massacre of the eleven thousand virgins and Heligoland is now, their many distinguished fellow-martyrs. including a pope and eight kings. Heligo-Heligoland is rich in Frisian folk-lore. land has shrunken somewhat since that day



Introduction and Chapters I.-II., "The Birth of American Diplomacy" and "Silas Deane, the American Agent in France," appeared in October. Chapters III.-IV., in November, dealt with "The First Treaty of the United States" and "The Beginnings of a Diplomatic System." In December, the topics treated in Chapters V.-VI. were "A General Recognition of Nationality" and "Washington's Efforts Toward a Neutral Nation." Chapters VII.-VIII., in January, were entitled "American Rights Between European Millstones" and "The Diplomacy of the Louisiana Purchase." Chapters IX .- X., in February, discussed "The Diplomacy of the War of 1812" and "Spanish America and the Monroe Doctrine." Chapters XI.-XII., in March, were "Diplomatic Incidents of the Mexican War," and "Cooperation in International Reforms."

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CRITICAL TIMES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

S was suggested in the last chapter, cooperation with England in international reforms was frequently hindered by ill feeling toward her in connection with the dispute over the possession of the Oregon country. The diplomacy attending the final division of the disputed territory between the two powers, as illustrated by the present boundaries, was not so important as was the accompanying political condition in the United States. The two great political parties were using the Oregon controversy to distract public attention from the disturbing slavery question. Evidently "fifty-four forty or fight" was largely buncombe, since neither alternative was reached. The equitable division of the territory between the contesting powers was a triumph

for peaceful diplomacy.

In 1860, the United States had great cause for rejoicing that she was on such a peaceful footing with Great Britain as well as with the other European powers. Her test of endurance had come in a civil war. Several negotiations were pending but all became of minor importance compared with the task of preventing the recognition of the seceding states as a sovereign power by the European nations. If the United States acknowledged another government on her soil, her sovereignty was lost; if Europe recognized them, her sovereignty was at least impaired. The seceding states realized the importance of securing recognition as much as the Union saw the necessity of preventing it. In this rivalry, the United States had an immense advantage in being a stable power, recognized by long usage and intercourse. The new Confederacy must demonstrate its ability for self-government, as well as show that it could maintain its existence by force. Recognition was just as essential to the new government as its prevention was vital to the old. It was to be a war of diplomacy as well as of arms.

The United States was fortunate in having a trained man, Seward, at

Settling the Oregon dispute.

A critical time in diplomacy.

the head of the diplomatic department. Rash at times, overestimating the importance of himself and his plans, he yet had a firmness which was not braggadocio, and a suavity which tempered the harshest phrases. The ministers through whom he had to deal were not of like experience. but they soon gave evidence of that adaptability so generally characteristic of the American nature. In accord with the custom recognized since Jackson's day, a complete change in the diplomatic agents was felt a necessary if not natural result of a change of parties in the national administration. The appointment of Dayton to France, Cassius M. Clay The Union to Russia, and Corwin to Mexico, were rewards for party service without diplomats. special regard for fitness. Charles Francis Adams was sent to Great Britain, possibly with the revived thought of raising the diplomatic standard by the appointment of scholars. It was also to be supposed that the son of John Quincy Adams and the grandson of John Adams ought to have inherited diplomatic genius. Scholarship was also recognized by the appointment of Motley, the historian, to Austria, and Bigelow, an editor, as consul to France. The latter was promoted to minister after Dayton's death.

The Confederate States sent over agents who seemed well fitted for their missions, if not superior in some respects to those from the United States. Yancey was of aristocratic descent, of engaging manners, and an excellent speaker. Mann had seen diplomatic service in Austria, and had long been in touch with foreign affairs. Rost was descended from the French element of New Orleans and would be as much at home in Paris as in his own city. To these envoys was intrusted the task of Diplomatic agents offering every possible inducement to gain recognition as belligerents; to enlist privateers against the United States navy; and to secure aid in breaking the blockade which the United States had declared against all ports in the seceding states.

According to international law, a blockade presupposes two belligerents at war with each other and using this as a destructive agency. But the United States demanded that the Confederate States should not be recognized as a belligerent by Europe. Seward even went so far as to declare that "recognition of the so-called Confederate States would be intervention and war in this country." Also to invite the aid of privateers is the act of a belligerent and the South had done this. Seward parried these Seward denies arguments by declaring that the blockade of southern ports was an act belligerent rights. necessary to put down domestic insurrection, and did not necessarily imply two belligerents. The United States had always insisted that a blockade to be valid must be effective. How could she guard effectively the three thousand miles of southern coast with its one hundred and eighty-five harbors and entrances? A novel reply was given when two score useless vessels loaded with stone were sunk in the mouths of the principal southern harbors.

Both Great Britain and France found a real grievance in this very unusual method of cutting off foreign trade from a large part of the continent. It could not be called a "paper blockade" to which Britain had long been committed. Such a resort seemed a fresh evidence of the despair of the United States that the seceding section could be brought back by force. In truth, the Union had been surprised by the inauguraUncertainty of Europe.

tion and rapid spread of the secession movement, and was unprepared for immediate resistance. Foreign nations were not sure that coercion would be applied, especially when the secretary of state was writing, six weeks after he had entered upon his duties, that President Lincoln accepted it as true that the Federal government could not reduce the seceding states to obedience by conquest. "Only an imperial or despotic government could subjugate thoroughly disaffected and insurrectionary members of the state." Foreign nations could be pardoned if they failed to see that the president's determination to enforce the national laws was equivalent to coercion and eventual subjugation.

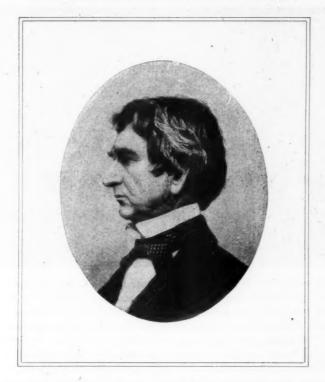
Europe receives the manufacture agents.

Even if the Union should determine to subdue the states, its ability to do so would vet remain to be determined. In the meantime, what steps should the European nations take to preserve themselves; to supply their factories with cotton when the regular supply from the southern American states was largely cut off by the blockade? The supply on hand would last less than a year. Great Britain and France, the countries most concerned, first resolved to act in unison. Then they received the southern agents, although unofficially. They justified this action by the desire to hear both sides of the American situation, and also by the manifest injustice of turning anyone away unheard. Seward had instructed the American minister of any country which held communication with the Confederates to withdraw immediately; but wisely moderated his instructions after such intercourse was seen to be unavoidable. His fears of the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents, which he had endeavored to avoid, were realized in May, 1851, when Great Britain issued a proclamation of neutrality between the two American belligerents, warning her subjects to take no part. France, Spain, the Netherlands, and Russia followed her example.

England was much condemned in the northern states for thus taking an initiative which prevented the Confederates from being treated as pirates on the seas. To this day it remains a grievance in the minds of some people whenever a friction arises with England. On the contrary, England assumed some credit to herself because she did not recognize the Confederacy as a sovereign instead of simply a belligerent fighting for sovereignty; that she had not broken the blockade or otherwise intervened by force to protect her interests. Lord John Russell stated her position clearly at the time:

Justification of England's action. "Upwards of five millions of your citizens have been for some time in open revolt against the President and congress of the United States. It is not our practice to treat five million freemen as pirates and to hang their soldiers if they attempt to stop our merchantmen. But unless we meant to treat them as pirates and to hang them, we could not deny them belligerent rights. This is what you and we did in the case of the South American colonies of Spain. Your own President and court of law decided this question in the case of Venezuela. . . You have expected us to discourage the South. How this was to be done, except by waging war against them, I am at a loss to imagine. . . . I regret the Morrill tariff and hope it will be repealed. But the exclusion of our manufactures was surely an odd way of conciliating our good will."

In order to support her neutrality attitude and to counteract its irritating effects on the northern people, Great Britain a few weeks later issued a decree refusing either belligerent permission to bring prizes into her ports. The Union party in America took this as a fresh offense, but it

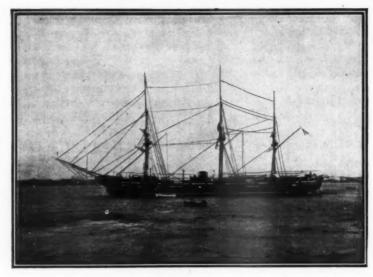


WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

meant a serious hindrance to the plans of the Confederates. They had Disappointment of no navy and must depend upon privateers. Their privateers could not bring in prizes through the blockade, and, even if it could be done, it would be folly to sell the prizes to themselves. Now they were to be shut out of foreign ports also. There was only one resource left. They must contrive to get their produce out through the blockade and to bring in supplies with the money which it brought.

The "blockade runners," as the long, narrow, swift vessels built especially for this purpose were called, did effective service considering the difficulty under which they worked; but they succeeded in taking out only a fraction of the produce formerly exported from the South. France, which had consumed about one hundred and fifty million pounds The cotton question of cotton annually and could find no substitute material or source of supply, felt the loss of the regular supply before England did. Short crops in France in 1861 added to the difficulties, and a famine, with no work in the mills, threatened. England also had sixty thousand idle mill hands to provide for. Yet each power hesitated to brave the United States by attempting to break the blockade. Each contented itself with attempting to show the other what its plain duty was.

The British government was undoubtedly restrained from breaking the blockade and from recognition of the Confederacy by the feeling among the people of England. As the war gradually assumed the character of a war for the suppression of slavery, the masses favored it. London



THE KEARSARGE. [From the collection of Horatio L. Wait, of Chicago. See "Highways and Byways."]

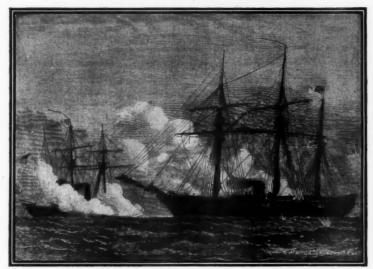
Restraining forces in France and England. newspapers might demand some relaxation of the cotton blockade, but the people were willing to pay the price of emancipation. In France there was possibly no such high motive, but the second Napoleon, who had become the emperor of that country, was not desirous of giving offense to the United States on account of his schemes in Mexico. He therefore resorted to various plans for arranging arbitration between the warring parties in America, each of which the United States rejected.

As the war progressed, the Confederacy in its extremity planned to build its own privateers, since the neutrality laws of other nations cut off foreign enlistment under its flag. It resolved also to destroy United States commerce instead of making prizes, because it had no port into which prizes could be taken. In an agricultural region, and lacking the facilities for shipbuilding, the Confederate States had to resort to various expedients to secure such vessels. International law as well as decrees from the various powers forbade neutral nations supplying vessels of war to belligerents. Still less could such aid be given to insurgents. Some vessels were built under the guise of merchantmen in various ports and then taken to uninhabited islands where they were fitted with guns. Growing bolder, Confederate war vessels were constructed in England, some under the pretext that they were intended for Italy.

A resort to destruction of commerce.



A CONFEDERATE BLOCKADE RUNNER.



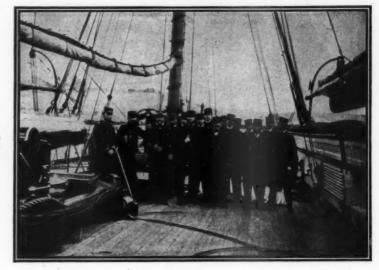
THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE ALABAMA AND THE KEARSARGE. The Alabama is on the right.]

The most famous of these cases was that of the "109" which hoisted the Confederate flag as soon as she was out of English waters and assumed the name "Alabama," after which she made torches of United States merchantmen over all the seas. Sixty vessels destroyed was the record she made in less than two years. Upon the protests of the American minister, the British government attempted to prevent further infringement of the neutrality laws. The British courts decided that a Question of responvessel must be equipped to do damage to another before her departure could be hindered. The British possessions were so scattered that it was a difficult matter for that government to prevent Confederate cruisers from getting shelter, fuel, and food in her outlying ports. To the people of the loyal states, she seemed to make little effort to prevent such aid. French ports and commanders were also censured but proportionately less because their colonial possessions were fewer than those of England.

sibility of a

The hopes of the Confederacy ran high at this success. The United States protested in vain. Although two armored vessels built in England were prevented from sailing by the British government, the Confederates still hoped that the day of their recognition as a sovereign was at hand. This prospect was immensely advanced when a United States commander took two Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from the "Trent," Seizure of Cona British vessel plying the Bahama channel between Vera Cruz and St. Thomas, both British ports. No pretense of blockade could be asserted in those waters. The British and Confederates united in pronouncing the action a high-handed outrage on the British flag and for which just punishment must follow. What punitive measure could be more natural than recognition? English newspapers vied with each other in pointing out the patience which their government had exercised toward the United States, only to be rewarded in this insulting manner. Within three weeks, ten thousand British troops were on the ocean bound for Canada. Only Queen Victoria, bowed in grief over the death of her husband, prevented an instant declaration of war.

federate agents.



Strange to say, the rejoicing in the northern states equaled that of the southern states. Two Confederate leaders, former members of the United States senate, trying to reach England in order to give the final necessary aid to recognition, had been prevented and were now prisoners in Fort Warren in New York Harbor. England had not been insulted, it

was claimed, because the envoys had not reached that country when cap-

tured. Few in the north seemed to appreciate the worst aspect of the case, the proof of the ineffectiveness of the southern blockade. The envoys had succeeded in getting through it in one of their own vessels

The wisdom of Seward never showed to better advantage than at this moment. Contrary to the popular will, he decided to release the envoys, and with their two secretaries they were taken to Provincetown, Massachusetts, where a British sloop received them and conveyed them to England. The judgment which now heartily approves this action could wish that Seward had based it on a confession that the United States had

exceeded its powers in taking men from under a neutral flag. At the time, however, he had to secure public approval of his unpopular action and therefore claimed justification of the seizure on the ground that these men were contraband of war! It was the only instance in which white men were so classed. He explained their release by saying that

and in reaching the British West Indies.

OFFICERS OF THE KEARSARGE.

[From the collection of Horatio L. Wait, of Chicago. See "Highways and Byways."]

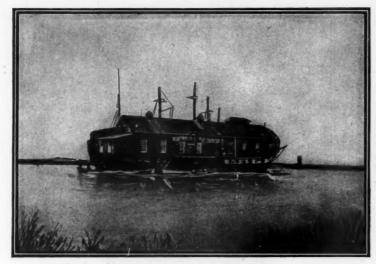
Effectiveness of the blockade questioned.

to England.

The hot bloods who deprecated vielding to England and who were overwhelmed by "the national humiliation" would have brought on at a most critical time a war with that country for the sake of false pride. It is as humiliating to the American as to his ancestor, the Englishman, to admit that he is in the wrong. A war with England would have ruined The wisdom of yielding to comeverything. The southern blockade would have been broken, the Conmon sense. federacy recognized and aided, their trade would have been released, and, taking Canada into consideration, the United States would have been

the United States had no reason for detaining them.

Seward yields



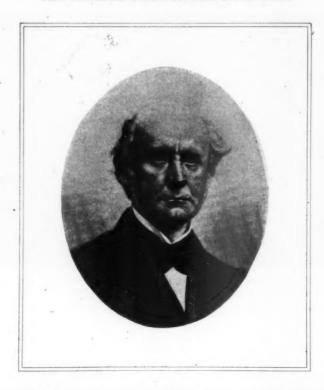
EDWARD AND INDIA MACHINE SHOP. [From the collection of Horatio L. Wait, of Chicago. See "Highways and Byways."]

geographically between two enemies. The preservation of the Union would have been impossible.

The surrender of the agents was the final defeat of Southern hopes. To add to it, Napoleon stopped the construction of four Confederate vessels which were being built in France, ostensibly for another country. Their existence was made known to Bigelow, the American minister, through some stolen papers which he purchased in Paris. The pressure Southern hopes in Europe for cotton was partly relieved by the United States opening destroyed. southern ports as fast as the Union arms conquered the rebelling states. It was also found that British merchantmen were reaping a harvest in the carrying trade owing to the war which made sailing under an American flag dangerous. It was on record that eight hundred vessels had changed from an American to a British registry. The industries dependent on cotton, it was also found, could be turned into other channels. It was even possible to obtain cotton from other sources.

For these reasons the thought of recognizing the Confederacy and so helping to end the war gradually faded from European minds. The Confederate agents were in despair. Slidell complained that the two strongest powers in Europe were willing to submit to the insolent demands of the Lincoln government in order that their commerce might Trade too strong be safe on the ocean, and both Mexico and Canada remain unmolested. for sentiment. Even the desire of the Confederates to use Canada as a base of operations was refused by Britain, although the Canadian authorities seemed at first favorable to the scattering attempts at raids from that quarter. The defeat of the rebelling states was due to their failure in diplomacy to gain recognition against the existing government, no less than to a superior force of arms in the field. One questions even whether they would have succumbed to the latter if the apparently well-based hopes of foreign aid had been realized.

Thanks largely to Seward's efforts, the Civil war ended with moderately good feeling between the United States and all the European nations. rather ludicrous but healing incident had occurred when Seward allowed

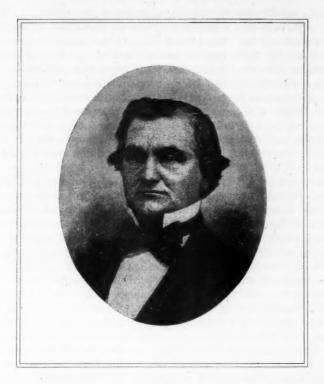


CHARLES FRANCIS

a part of the British troops sent to Canada in connection with the Trent affair, to pass through the United States en route because the St. Lawrence was blocked with ice. Still it was felt that the negligence, if not the connivance, of Great Britain in allowing Confederate cruisers to escape from her ports made a score which required a settlement. Notice had been served as early as 1862 that such redress would be claimed for the acts of the "Alabama." Although notices of damages from other cruisers were filed from time to time, the entire matter came to be called "the Alabama claims." The contention of the United States was that Great Britain was responsible for the loss of a large number of American vessels by cruisers built in English territory, and for the expense of pursuing these cruisers; for the indirect loss to American commerce of the vessels which had transferred to the British registry for protection; for the additional rate of insurance caused by these Confederate cruisers; and for an additional sum necessary to suppress the rebellion because of British encouragement. Lord Russell denied England's responsibility for the loss of American trade; but a change of ministry brought in Lord Stanley under whom an agreement was reached to submit the matter of damages to an arbiter. The agreement did not, however, admit the responsibility of Englard's neutrality proclamation for the American national losses, and therefore it was rejected, receiving only one affirmative vote in the senate. Here the matter rested.

Hamilton Fish, a New York statesman, succeeded Seward in 1871. He

Formulating the Alabama claims.



WILLIAM L. YANCEY.

announced a willingness to consider the neutrality proclamation of England Renewal of only as showing the animus of that country and not as the cause of the Alabama claims negotiations. Union's misfortunes. Great Britain accepted this basis and renewed the suggestion of a joint tribunal to hold sessions in Washington. request of the United States the powers of the commission were enlarged to "provide an amicable settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries."

On the part of the United States the joint high commission was composed of Secretary Fish; Robert C. Schenck, minister to Great Britain; Samuel Nelson, associate justice of the supreme court; E. R. Hoar, and G. H. Williams. For Great Britain, the Earl de Gray and Ripon, Sir The claims Stafford H. Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John MacDonald, and Montague Bernard, Esq. were appointed. In less than thirty days the commission was in session, and, notwithstanding the many different points it had to consider, within three months it had drawn up a treaty. treaty of Washington of 1871 is one of the longest on record. In eleven sections it expressed the regret of Her Majesty's government for the escape of the "Alabama" and other vessels, and provided a tribunal of five members who should have final settlement of all claims growing out of the acts of these cruisers. In Article VI. of the treaty, these arbiters were instructed that a neutral government is bound to use diligence in preventing the fitting out of cruisers; that it must deny the use of its ports and waters to either belligerent for fitting out; and that it must

exercise due diligence in preventing violations of these principles. England at the same time insisted that she did not admit these rules as part of international law, but allowed them in the present instance to strengthen the family relations between the two countries, and to make satisfactory provision for just claims which might be decided against her.

Six more articles of the treaty arranged for a second commission to hear private claims for damages inflicted by British subjects on Americans or vice versa. Two years later this minor commission awarded almost two million dollars to British corporations, companies, and individuals for losses due to Union efforts to capture blockade runners and Confederate cruisers. It rejected entirely the Confederate debt held by British subjects.

The next eight articles of the treaty of 1871 cleared up the fisheries dispute since the last settlement. It allowed Canadian fishermen to bring fish into American markets free of duty. A tribunal was provided to determine further compensation due them for allowing Americans to fish in their waters. The remaining nine articles made the Emperor of Germany the arbiter for locating the northwestern boundary line among the islands in the strait between Vancouver Island and the United States.

In accord with the provision in the treaty of Washington, the tribunal to decide upon the "Alabama" claims met at Geneva in December. 1871. The President of the United States named one member, Charles Francis Adams, who had been minister to England when the contention arose. The Queen of England named the Lord Chief Justice, Cockburn; the King of Italy sent Count Sclopis; the President of the Swiss Confederation appointed Jacques Staempfli; and the Emperor of Brazil named Baron Itajuba. The tribunal voted against British responsibility for ten out of thirteen of the vessels complained of. The "indirect" damages claimed by the United States for insurance, extra expense of the war, etc., were disallowed as not within the principles of international law. The gross sum of \$15,500,000 in gold was then awarded the United States to be paid by Great Britain for the full satisfaction of all claims. The British representative refused to sign, since his government denied any responsibility for the cruisers. Therefore, while the money was paid, the question of British liability was left unacknowledged by her.

The joint high tribunal on Alabama claims.

The American debt

CHAPTER XIV.

ARBITRATION IN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

No one can follow the diplomatic correspondence between representatives of the United States and those of other countries without being impressed by the philanthropic motives which have frequently impelled the new republic to stand for world-betterment. Although inheriting the prejudices and selfishness of the old world and not being made over by migrating to a new, the Americans have nevertheless left a thread of good desire through the century and a quarter of their contact with other nations. It is true that of the many projects discussed, few ever matured and bore fruit; but one must not be discouraged at the small number when one considers the difficulties which surround such beneficent plans.

Hindrances to international work. Material interests must always be considered; changes of administration in a republic are always probable; the tenure of diplomatic office is at the mercy of spoilsmen and partisans; and running through all international intercourse is the great law of self-preservation. One must bear in mind that diplomacy means business on a world scale; that the parties are separated frequently by oceans; that unusual caution must be observed in large undertakings; that differences of race, products, and customs must be recognized; and that mistakes once made cannot readily be rectified.

From many of these world agreements the United States has been excluded because of her geographical isolation, and sometimes through distractions in her domestic affairs. Thus she was in the midst of a civil war when, in 1864, twelve European powers drew up at Berne a convention for the amelioration of the wounded in armies in the field. frequently known as the "red cross" work. Subsequently eighteen powers came into a supplementary agreement and to this the United States became a party in 1882. In the meantime, her representatives had been present at Paris and had signed with seventeen other powers a Participation in convention for an international bureau of weights and measures, which peaceful agreeshould select and approve these commercial necessities for all the countries in the agreement. Eventually it looked toward a uniform system of weights and measures for the world. The United States was also a party, in 1883, to an agreement at Paris for protecting industrial property by patents, trade-marks, etc. One year later, she was among twenty-six nations to guarantee protection for submarine cables; to provide for laying them, and to fix responsibility for damages by ships' anchors, by fishermen, or otherwise. This agreement did not bind belligerents in time of war as the United States was happy to remember in her Spanish-American war.

The word arbitration is commonly applied to a means of avoiding threatened war; but in a wider sense it is used in diplomacy to cover settlements of any kind of dispute. If a retrospect be made even of the few treaties described in these chapters on the formative incidents of American diplomacy, the frequent provision for commissions to determine disputed questions will be noticeable. Beginning with the Jay treaty of Arbitration by 1795 with England, which provided commissioners to determine several commissioners. contested lines in the boundary between the United States and Canada, one may count upwards of twenty distinct agreements with that nation for arbitration. There have also been four cases of such peaceful settlement with Spain, and one each with Portugal, France, and Denmark. Twice has the United States settled differences with Mexico by peaceful arbitration. Perhaps the contested Texan boundary which caused a war between these countries might have been averted by arbitration, if it had not been for the long-standing claims against Mexico and the uncompromising attitude of the expanding United States. Sixteen cases of arbitration are to be found in her treaties with the other American powers.

Beyond doubt the arbitration with England over the seal industry of the Behring Sea attracted the most attention of all these instances, not only because of the amount of money involved, but because the matter

The Alaskan seal

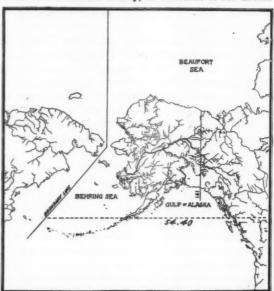
MAP SHOWING

ARIES.

ALASKAN BOUND

raised the question of American sovereignty over territory, if such a term may be applied to the sea. It was a long story but a simple one. When Russia sold Alaska to the United States, what control of the adjacent waters went with the purchase? The Russian-American company had claimed complete control over all waters and islands from the Behring strait as far south as the parallel of 54° 40′ north latitude, near the present southern boundary of Alaska. After the cession, the same control was assumed by the United States in all legislation for the government of the new territory. The Alaskan purchase treaty unfortunately defined only an eastern and western boundary, as indicated in the accom-

panying map. The question arose whether Behring Sea enclosed between the Aleutian Islands and the mainland of Asia was a closed sea or a part of the Pacific ocean. The first American diplomats to consider the matter were inclined to claim it as an enclosed sea; but Blaine later rejected this argument



and claimed that the preservation of the seals was for the common good of humanity. Britain always considered the sea as part of the ocean.

Sealing was the great industry of Behring Sea, rapidly assuming from the rarity of the product a world importance. In order to prevent the extinction of the animals, the United States, in a contract made with a company to whom the right was sold in 1870, placed a limit on the number to be killed as well as the season for taking them. The seal hunters of British Columbia resented this attempt of the United States to regulate deep sea waters. It chanced that no sealing islands were to be found south of the 54° 40′ line except the Aleutian chain, which undoubtedly belonged to Alaska. If, therefore, this claim to the waters as well as the land on the north of that line were acknowledged, British subjects would be hampered if not debarred entirely from this profitable industry.

In 1886, the United States put in force her claim to exclusive right by seizing and fining British subjects taking seals. It was claimed that these "poachers" came not only from British Columbia but from Hawaii and even from Australia. Since the vessels seized were over sixty miles from the Alaskan shore, their owners claimed that they were on the high seas. They pointed to the fact that jurisdiction according to common

Exclusion of British fishermen.

British protests.

consent in international law is confined to within three miles of the shore.

Moved by the protests of Great Britain and assuring her that justice would be done when all the facts were known, the United States seemed to recede slightly from her position when she suggested to all the powers Failure of interan international agreement for a closed season during which seals should national agreenot be taken in any waters. Russia, France, Japan were apparently ready, but awaited the leadership of Great Britain. The latter was deterred from consenting by the protest of the Canadian fishermen of Newfoundland, who were in one of their periodic disputes with the American cod fishermen.

The United States then returned to her original position. "For the past ninety years," she claimed, "exclusive control of the northwest waters has been exercised by Russia and later by this government. International law cannot apply to territorial possession involving only one government." Britain claimed that the seals were a public property like wild game or the fish of the deep sea from which no nation could be debarred outside the three-mile limit. Both parties to the contest recog- Attitude of the nized the necessity of doing something to protect the animals. In 1891, United States. they agreed to stop all killing until the matter could be adjusted by arbitration instead of prolonging the dispute until war might result.

The following year a treaty was arranged providing for a commission of two members from each government and one each from France, Italy, Sweden, and Norway, countries having no interest in the matter. In 1893, the commission met in Paris and considered the five points submitted to it. A majority of the members voted that Russia never exercised sole jurisdiction on the sea beyond cannon shot from the shore; that Great Britain had never conceded exclusive jurisdiction to her; that Behring Sea is a part of the Pacific ocean; and that the United States Finding of the had no exclusive right to the seal fisheries of the sea beyond the three seal fisheries commission. mile limit. The commission also recognized the claims of twenty vessels unlawfully seized by the United States during the dispute. Their owners claimed damages aggregating a half million dollars. In 1896, a commission found valid claims for a sum slightly below that amount. The United States lost her case, but it was another triumph for peaceful arbitration.

International mediation may be considered as one aspect of international arbitration. It is a kind of peaceful and persuasive intervention. It depends largely on the acceptability of the mediator which proffers its good offices. The United States, an isolated and generally neutral nation, would seem to be an ideal arbiter; yet rarely has she been accepted in comparison with the number of times she has offered her services. The reason is not difficult to find. There would be only two great fields for her efforts at pacification - Europe and South America. To Euro- The United States pean nations she would not be acceptable because she is too far removed as a mediator. geographically and sympathetically to judge properly of their disputes. She also suffers in their estimation from the erratic character supposed to mark all republics in comparison with stable monarchies. These arguments would seem to prove her more acceptable to the South American republics. But they are moved more readily in critical affairs by descent than by propinquity. They also fear the aggressive United States, whose

government is not restrained by a balance of power as are those of Europe. Thus of the many cases of international mediation, the United States has only in a few instances been the fortunate go-between.

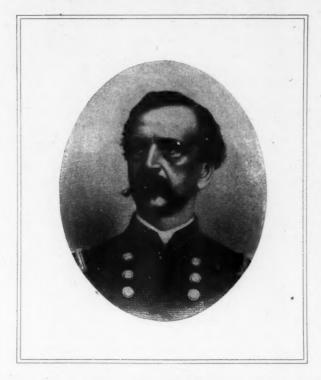
The four cases in which she was selected have occurred so recently as to warrant the hope that they may be largely increased in the future. In 1870, President Grant arbitrated between Great Britain and Portugal over an island on the west coast of Africa. Eight years later, President Hayes performed a similar service for Paraguay and the Argentine Republic over a boundary dispute. Likewise a disagreement over the boundary between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was referred by these countries to President Cleveland, who appointed a citizen of the United States as umpire. In 1895, the same president arbitrated between the Argentine Republic and Brazil over the possession of a strip of land lying between them. In a number of minor instances, the ministers of the United States have used their good offices in settling disagreements in foreign ports.

What may be called compulsory arbitration received its first exemplification at the hands of President Cleveland in 1895 when he interfered in a dispute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela about the extent of her territory on its western side. He pushed the Monroe doctrine to perhaps its extreme point in asserting that the policy of the United States forbids the forcible increase by any European powers of its territorial possessions on this continent, and that as a consequence he was bound to protest against settling the dispute in any way except by arbitration. Britain replied that the Monroe doctrine was not applicable to the present day and especially to the boundary dispute. The administration persisted and Britain yielded. Two British jurists were appointed by that government, two from the United States were selected by Venezuela, and a Russian completed the commission. It was felt in the United States that the claims of Venezuela were substantiated by the finding. It was also hailed as a victory for the Monroe doctrine. Few recalled that it was a triumph for the very ancient but slowly advancing mission of arbitration.

One or two instances in which mediation failed snould be described more at length, to show some of the causes of failure. In 1864, Peru had been threatened with invasion by Spain on the grounds of claims against her as Mexico was invaded by France. Spain had never recognized the independence of Peru and seemed about to take advantage of an excuse to regain a Spanish colony. She began hostilities by bombarding Valparaiso and seizing the guano beds on the Chincha islands. Remembering the example of the Panama Congress in 1825, a South American Congress was called which pledged the South American states to a joint resistance to Spain. In compliance thereto, Chili, Bolivia, and The Spanish against Ecuador joined in an alliance with Peru. The United States was subject to much inconvenience by the continuance of the war, as Seward notified the belligerents in 1866 and in 1868, and wished to bring about an armistice during which plenipotentiaries should meet in Washington and arrange a permanent peace. If asked to participate in this peace movement, the United States promised to make a proper and impartial effort to see that all claims received due consideration. A third attempt was

Presidential mediation.

Compulsory arbitration



GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES. [From a war-time portrait.

successful and in October, 1869, Fish, the secretary of state, met in Washington representatives from Spain, Peru, Chili, and Ecuador, over which he had been chosen by the President of the United States to preside. Bolivia was understood to be represented by the envoy from Peru.

Preparations were made at once for converting the suspension of hostilities which had been previously agreed upon into a permanent truce which could not be broken without three years' notice, given through the United States, of intention to renew hostilities. This apparently successful termination of the peace-making efforts of the United States was suddenly blocked by the demand of Chili that Spain should make reparation for the bombardment of Valparaiso. Without waiting to hear what acts of reparation were demanded, the Spanish representative replied that such a condition would be impossible. The representatives of the other republics declared that they would stand by Chili. Fish expressed his Secretary Fish as disappointment and suggested a possible compromise that Spain "might satisfy the natural sensitiveness of Chili by expressing regret that she had omitted to offer satisfactory explanations for the act." He also expressed the hope that the republics would not let any conditions stand in the way of framing separate treaties between Spain and themselves. He promised the good offices of the United States whenever they wished them to this end, and thus the conference unfortunately ended.

One typical instance of mediation which failed of success through Sickles and Spanish the indiscretion of the agents occurred in 1869, when Sickles, minister to Spain, attempted to end the war between that country and the insurgents in Cuba, to be described in a later chapter. He suggested the recognition of Cuban independence, the abolition of slavery in the island, and a sum to be paid by her people as compensation to Spain. He was authorized to have the United States guarantee the payment of this sum if necessary. Spain replied to Sickles with counter propositions involving the laying down of arms by the insurgents, forgiveness by Spain, a vote on independence, and, if in favor of separation, then the United States to guarantee the payment of a compensation to Spain. The United States felt that it was impossible either to persuade the people of Cuba to give up their arms or to secure a fair vote, considering the unsettled condition of the country and the nature of many of the inhabitants of the

Failure of Sickles.

mediation.

some way the offer of mediation became known to the public, and the Spanish papers declared it a veiled threat. It was said that the United States would recognize the Cubans as belligerents if their propositions were not accepted. It was also probable that Sickles had brought in the matter of ceding the island to his government. If so, it was a most unfortunate time. The Spanish government requested that the American offer be withdrawn and the affair was brought to an unsuc-The only thing the United States had to show for cessful end. its efforts was its motives in trying to further the good cause of

Sickles was therefore ordered to urge the United States plan. In

A permanent arbitration arrangement.

In working for a permanent system of arbitration, which would prevent conflicts instead of waiting to end them by mediation, the United States has been as active as any other power. One need only mention in proof of this the American conference on arbitration of 1890, the concurrent resolution of congress that the European powers be invited to cooperate in such good work, and the ready response of the British parliament and the French deputies. These facts are too recent to demand more than mention, as is also the resulting arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain which suffered defeat through the chances of American politics. Its provisions are interesting as forming a precedent of form for a treaty of arbitration. All pecuniary claims above five hundred thousand dollars were to be settled by a board of three arbiters. one being selected by each disputant, and those two to choose a third. The king of Sweden was to be the arbiter for minor disagreements. long list of provisional arbiters was created to provide against possible failure. For boundary disputes, three members were to be appointed from the superior courts of the United States and three from the British The treaty was to hold for only five years as a trial. Few have abandoned hope of yet seeing such agreements in force between the United States and foreign powers. The probable success of the United States representatives to the American Congress in Mexico during the present year in eventually securing an arbitration arrangement is most encouraging to those who believe in this manner of avoiding war.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS.

THE CRITICAL TIMES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

CHAPTER XIII.

Relations with Europe in 1860.

Peaceful arbitration of the Oregon dispute.

The attempted secession brings a contest in diplomacy.

To recognize or not to recognize.

The rival envoys and agents.

The United States invents a new blockade.

Europe receives the Confederate agents.

Blockade runners and privateers.

The " Alabama" and others.

The seizure of Mason and Slidell.

The last hope of recognition destroyed.

The "Alabama claims," arbitration, and settlement.

ARBITRATION IN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

CHAPTER XIV.

Some obstacles to international agreements.

The United States in peaceful conventions.

Arbitration by treaty arrangements.

The Behring seal fisheries.

Findings of the commission.

The unusual case of Venezuela and Great Britain.

The United States as a mediator in disputes.

Case of the Spanish-Peruvian war.

Case of the insurrection in Cuba.

Hope of a permanent arbitration agreement.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

EVERUNE

1. What mutual agreements between the United States and Great Britain followed the CHAPTER XIII. settlement of the Oregon dispute? 2. Explain the importance of recognition for the southern states, both from northern and southern standpoints. 3. In what way did the blockade affect Europe? 4. How did France and England justify the reception of the southern agents? 5. What proclamation did Great Britain issue in 1851? 6. What other powers followed her example? 7. What was the career of "ship 109"? 8. Outline the Mason and Slidell Affair. 9. What reasons led Europe to abandon all thoughts of recognizing the confederacy? 10. What did the Alabama claims include? 11. Who composed the commission which drew up the treaty of Washington? 12. How were the Alabama claims finally settled?

1. For what reasons has the United States been excluded from many world agreements? CHAPTER XIV.

2. When did the red cross work originate? 3. How is the word arbitration commonly used?

4. For what did the Jay treaty provide? 5. What was the Behring Sea seal question? 6. Give reasons for the United States not being chosen as an arbitrator. 7. Mention four cases in which the United States has arbitrated. 8. Name a recent victory for the Monroe doctrine.

THE PROPERTY OF

1. What was the Oregon dispute? 2. How and when was it settled? 3. How was the Search Questions. "Alabama claim" money disposed of? 4. Define blockade, "paper" and actual. 5. What are the powers and duties of a plenipotentiary?



["A Walk in Rome," by Professor Oscar Kuhns, appeared in October. In November, the same author took his readers on "A Gondola-Ride Through Venice." In December, Professor James A. Harrison's contribution was entitled, "Florence in Art and Story," and in January he took his readers on "A Zigzag Journey Through Italy." The February journey was to "Alt Nuremberg: The City of Memories," under the guidance of Henry C. Carpenter. The March number contained an account of "The Land of Luther," by Lincoln Hulley.]

VII. A TRAMP THROUGH THE SOUTHERN BLACK FOREST.

BY WILLIAM H. HULME.

(Professor of English Literature at the Woman's College, Western Reserve University.)

N isosceles triangle with its apex at Rastadt and the base connecting Basle and Constance would embrace about all of that romantic region of South Germany called the Black Forest. The forest covers an area of about twelve hundred square miles, and its greatest breadth, the base of the triangle, is probably forty miles. The larger, more picturesque part belongs to the Grand Duchy of Baden; the remainder is under the jurisdiction of the king of Würtemberg. Again, the beautiful mountain stream, Kinzig, divides the region into two parts, the northern and southern, or the lower and upper Black Forest. country north of the Kinzigthal is full of historical interest and natural beauty, but the hills and mountains are lower and less rugged, the valleys broader and less picturesque, the streams less rapid, and the lakes fewer in number and smaller than on the southern side. Yet none of the rapid, rushing brooks which leap out of their mountain fastnesses to greet "Father Rhine" in the south is richer in legend and tradition than the valley of the Kinzig, with its tributary rivulets like the Wolfbach; and none of the larger lakes on the southern side of the Kinzig can boast more thrilling tales of the fairy sort than are connected with the mysterious waters of the Mummelsee.

The "Black Forest" is rightly named, for there are forests everywhere, boundless forests of pine and fir, whose dark-green foliage set off against the darker background of the hill and mountain sides, when viewed from a distance on a bright sunshiny day, might without any stretch of the imagination be called "black." How far back the name "Black Forest" (Schwarzwald) goes, it is not possible to say. The designation Silva nigra is at any rate found in the early Latin writers.

Nowhere in Northern Europe is there a district so hallowed by history and romance, so rich in medieval legends as the Black Forest. "Not a precipice, not a torrent, not a cliff but is pregnant with religion and poetry." Julius Cæsar built his famous bridge across the Rhine and threw his invincible legions across it at the very borders of the *Hercynia*

Extent of the Black Forest.

Romance and history. Silva (Hercynian forest), a name which Cæsar applied to the huge belt of forest country extending in his day through Middle Europe from the Rhine to the Carpathians.

From the historical and legendary side, the Black Forest is most interesting to us after the tenth or eleventh century. It was the time when the "robber barons" were building their sullen but picturesque castles The robber barons. in the most romantic and inaccessible spots of the forest. From these

strongholds they went forth, a source of tyranny to the peasants and travelers in their vicinity, and a continual menace to authorized government; but there grew up around them, in spite of all this, a rich body of legends and fairy tales which have become a fruitful and inspiring source of modern German poetry. These "barons" were not all robbers, and cut-throats:



MAP OF THE SOUTHERN BLACK FOREST.

some of the noblest families of Europe, even royalty itself in the case of the time-honored Hapsburgs, trace their ancestry back to those frowning castles of feudal days. Of such was Rudolph von Hapsburg, one of the truest heroes of history; a great leader in war, a protector of the weak, and an ardent "defender of the faith."

Mountains and deep valleys, rapid streams and ruined castles are not the only attractive objects of the Black Forest. The people who have inhabited this region for ages are extremely interesting, dressed in their Inhabitants are quaint, variegated costumes, dwelling in unique brown-gabled houses with far-jutting thatched roofs and artistically fashioned balconies or galleries; felling and rafting their graceful pines in winter, or mowing the steep green mountain sides and tending their cows and goats in summer. Who will assert that these peasants in their peaceful rural life do not afford subjects worthy of the magic brush of a Teniers or Defregger!

But I must turn to the tramp through the Southern Black Forest which

Freiburg.

I started out to tell about especially, for it is by tramping in this beautiful country, armed with knapsack and walking cane, that one gets most pleasure out of the scenery and the people. Since Freiburg, "the pearl of the Breisgau," is the most important city of the Ober-Schwarzwald (upper Black Forest), and is very conveniently located for tourists to this region and to Switzerland, we shall begin and end our journey there.

Freiburg is situated on the little river Dreisam which flows down from



the hills and mountains that form the narrow, picturesque Höllenthal. The city-with the Schlossberg for a natural mountain park and the Rosskopf, Immenthal, Dreisam valley and Kybfelsen (almost three thousand feet high) for a background; with the broad plain of the Breisgau extending for miles westward till it meets the vineyards sloping down the eastern

BLACK FOREST PEASANT.

farther west on the border-line between France and Germany — presents a location which rivals in beauty that of any city in Europe. A city of some sixty thousand inhabitants, Freiburg offers many attractions within itself to the summer visitor. It possesses a stately cathedral or *Münster* with a fine trellis-work, and an irregular, hexagonal shaped spire, three hundred and sixty-five feet high, that has not an equal in Germany. "It is difficult to imagine anything in the way of architecture at once more delicate, or richer in effect than this marvellous piece of stone lace-work.

sides of the Kaiserstuhl, and the Rhine both northwest and southwest; with the Vosges mountains looming up in the distant haze of the

distich in which the Freiburgers described their town:

'Eine Münster ohne Dach Überall Brunnen und Bach.'''

which from its extreme airiness has given rise to one line of the old

There is an interesting legend connected with the building of the cathe-

An attractive city.

dral. "It is said that no sooner was the pious work begun than the Cathedral legend. founder, Duke Berthold, hit upon a rich vein of silver in the mountain on which his castle of Zähringen stood (about three miles to the north), and so rich was it that from this mine nearly the whole expense of the vast building was defrayed. But no sooner was the cathedral completed than the silver-mine disappeared and all efforts made since that time to find it again have proved unavailing. Indeed, tradition says that when the miners, intent upon their vain search, had hollowed deep into the heart of the mountain, they were met by a stately white-robed figure bearing a

lamp, who forbade them further exploration under peril of their souls."

Another important building of Freiburg is the Kaufhaus, or market

hall, to the right of the Münster on the same large square. There are also two interesting gateways (Thore), remnants of the ancient city walls. Three artistic old fountains are to be seen in the Kaiser Strasse and on the open square before the Rathhaus the statue of Berthold the Black preserves the memory of Freiburg's most noteworthy citizen, a monk named Schwarz, a



BLACK FOREST PEASANT.

dealer in magic and black art, who it is said sold himself soul and body to his satanic majesty in exchange for the devil's own receipt for making gunpowder.

Our tour from Freiburg through the Black Forest was undertaken in the last week of July, 1901. The way led up the valley of the Dreisam, the picturesquely beautiful Höllenthal (Valley of Hell), and on to the shore of the Titisee. A tramp through the three or four miles of the romantic parts of this, in some ways most magnificent valley of the Black Forest, is certainly not to be left out of any walking tour through the region. One may well take the train to the station Himmelreich

Höllenthal.

(though it does invert the order of things by making the Kingdom of Heaven the port of entry to the Valley of Hell!) and then proceed on foot to Höllsteig through the narrow cut with rocky sides rising almost perpendicularly for several hundred feet, called Hirschsprung (Hart-leap). A dark gray statue, or cast, of a stag far up on the dizzy heights marks the exact spot where according to the legend the hunted stag cleared the chasm and saved his life. This part of the Höllenthal is rich in legends about the noble house of Falkenstein, but the ruins of the two castles Neu-Falkenstein and Alt-Falkenstein, the latter just beyond the Hirschsprung, are all that remain of the noted feudal tyrants and robbers.

On the way to Höllsteig we pass the narrow, steep Ravenna gorge with a small lake and waterfall, very picturesque. The Höllenthal railway which climbs up the mountain side here along with the post road, spans the chasm by a bridge more than one hundred feet high. Just beyond this point the road reaches the top of the mountain ridge, three thousand feet above the sea-level. The view from this part of the road toward the west down the Höllenthal is one of the finest I have ever beheld, and the beauty of the scenery is much intensified if seen in late September when the boundless forests of dark green are brightened by numberless patches of yellow and reddish-brown.

After reaching the top of the ridge above the mount of Hell (Höllsteig) we have only a half hour's walk to the station for Titisee. Near the station is the splendid country road leading up from Freiburg, which was constructed by the Austrian government in the year 1770 for the passage of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette on her bridal journey. Our route took us along the western shore of Titisee, that "most popular of the Black Forest lakes," lying at the foot of hills which gradually rise higher and higher until they reach, in the Feldberg, the giant of the Black Forest range, the height of about five thousand feet. We are here, on the shore of this beautiful lake and in sight of the summit of the Feldberg, looking out

"O'er lake and stream, mountain and flowery mead, Unfolding prospect fair as human eyes Ever beheld."

We are among scenes that are full of fairy and goblin lore. The Titisee itself is, in the eyes of the simple peasants, a kind of fairy lake, from whose dark, unfathomable depths the towers and spires of a once flourishing convent may at times be seen. The abbesses of this convent, we are told, were chosen from the highest families of the land, and none except "heiresses in their own right" were received as nuns. They were pleasure-loving and worldly, little given to practicing the self-denying virtues of their order. On a fierce winter's night, tradition says, "the snow was beating pitilessly against the convent windows and the storm winds were soughing among the pines and roaring, like monster beasts of prey, around the many gabled building. Every now and then the sharp bark of the wolf made itself heard above the tumult of the elements." In the midst of all this, while the nuns were seated about a table piled with most delicious sweetmeats, and were laughing and telling tales in the glaring light of fat pine torches, there came a furious knocking at the door. When after much delay the sister superior ordered a novice, a beautiful young girl who had recently been immured in the convent, to go and find

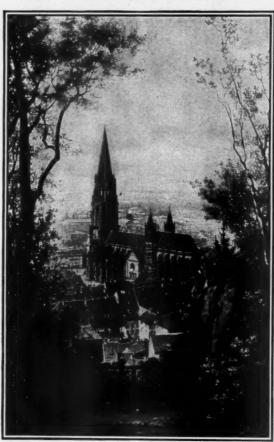
Feldberg and Titisee.

Legend of the Titisee.

out the cause of the disturbance, the latter soon returned and reported: "It is a white-haired man, a pilgrim old and feeble, who prays us, for the love of God, to give him food and shelter." But the lady-abbess who was flushed with wine, replied: "Bid him begone — And hand me, by the way, the breast of that fat capon."

But in the dead of night when the saintly ladies were stretched out on

the floor of the hall in "happy unconsciousness," the floods rose noiselessly and engulfed the many-gabled building and its inmates, and when morning dawned calm and clear, "a lake of untroubled blue" had usurped the place of the convent buildings and garden. But on its unruffled surface one might have discerned, "winning its way to shore, a little boat, guided by an aged man in pilgrim's dress, while in the bark there sat a fair-



THE CATHEDRAL OF FREIBURG.

haired girl, alone saved from the penal flood." The peasants have not dared to sound the depths of the lake, since a plumb-line was once jerked out of the hand of a reckless fellow by some power beneath the water, while a weird voice sounded a solemn warning:

" Missest du Mich So verschling ich dich."

When we come to the Feldberg we are "really in the Black Forest of the old romances" as Mr. Black says, "not the low-lying districts, where the trees are of modern growth, but up in the rocky wilderness, where the magnificent trunks are encrusted with lichens of immemorial age." Many romantic legends are connected with the "Demon of the Feldsee," the little mountain tarn far up the side of the Feldberg, and the tourist



KAUFHAUS IN FREIBURG.

From Titisee to St. Blasien. who has time and inclination will find much entertainment in making their acquaintance.

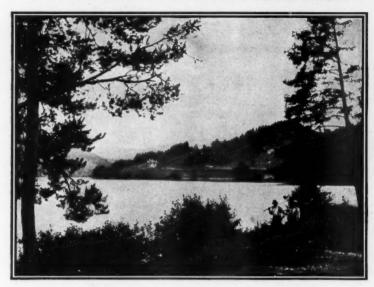
The journey from Titisee to St. Blasien by way of Schluchsee, Seebruck, and the Schwarza valley requires from four to five hours for good, brisk walkers. The road crosses the narrow Bärenthal which comes down from the Feldberg just south of Titisee, and then ascends a high ridge by a series of gentle windings in and out, passing on every hand dozens of those picturesque Black Forest houses of which the accompanying illustrations give an excellent idea. After passing the little mountain village of Alt-Glashütten we reach the top of the ridge, where the road runs through the midst of a strongly scented pine forest, with no other objects of civilization in sight except an occasional cow grazing on the hillside, and frequent rectangular piles of "pecked stones" on the edge of the road. We are now and then greeted by the lonesome chirp of some unfamiliar mountain bird, and woods and meads are full of numerous varieties of wild flowers.

After Schluchsee, which is larger than Titisee — both longer and broader and more wildly situated in the midst of dark pine forests — we turned to the right and then entered the small, narrow, but exceedingly

romantic Schwarzathal. The evening (it was almost sunset) was fresh after a brisk July thunderstorm, and the magnificent pines along both sides of the road, dripping



A BLACK FOREST STAGE-COACH.



TITISEE.

from the recent shower, with lichen-covered trunks and the ground beneath them overspread with a light-green coating of fern moss, presented a picture of impressive beauty. The little Schwarza flows at first rather gently away from its nourishing mother Schluchsee, but in a very short while it begins an unending tussle with the hundreds of huge granite boulders which Father Time has tossed down from the steep mountain sides into its moss-rimmed bed. And then, having been worked into a fury, the little stream foams roaring down through cataracts and cascades, until several miles below it emerges from its narrow, precipitous. cañon-like valley to unite with an elder sister, the Schlücht, in one of the most romantic spots in the Black Forest.

Neither before nor afterwards did I see so many beautiful Black Forest houses as I saw on that evening nestling against the grassy slopes on both sides of the Schwarza - those higher up bathed in the last golden rays of the setting sun. There was a solemn stillness in the air, broken at intervals by the faint tinklings of distant cow-bells, or the shout of the shepherd boy or maid driving the animals home for the night.

We had hoped to reach St. Blasien that night, but thick darkness caught us about 9 o'clock high up on the mountain top at the little village Häusern, overlooking both the valley of the Alb and that of the Schwarza. We entered the first inn that showed itself and secured lodgings for the night and a rather homely supper. The inn was also a typical Black Forest house. The principal guest chambers were in the second story toward the front, while the rear rooms were occupied by the A typical Black family and the servants. On the first floor the dining-rooms, kitchen, etc., occupied the front, and several cows, with a few pigs, and ducks and other fowls were domiciled in the rear rooms. The cows were very much in evidence, and the odor of fresh milk penetrated every corner of the house. The hallways on both floors were strewn with stray bunches of hay,



ST. BLASIEN IN THE ALBTHAL.



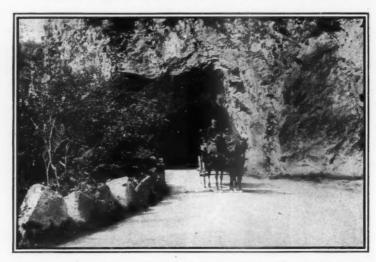
GÜNTERSTHAL AND MOUNT SCHAUIN. LAND.



THE HÖLLSTEIG IN THE HÖLLENTHAL.



TRIBERG IN THE GUTACHTHAL.



ROAD IN THE

and everything about the inn impressed one with the fact that the cows were the most important residents of the place.

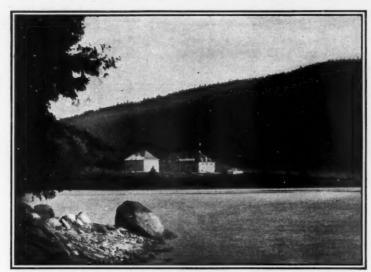
It was nevertheless fine, and we enjoyed a good sleep, and the next morning went on our way rejoicing, passing over the Höchenschwand where there is a considerable village with a large hotel which is a popular health resort. It happened to be cloudy and raining. We were, however, surprised and delighted by the clear, thrilling notes of a skylark, that "ethereal minstrel! pilgrim of the sky!" calling somewhat mockingly to us, "Up with me! up with me into the clouds." I felt like saying in those thrilling words of Shelley:

"What thou art we know not;
What is most like thee?
From rainbow clouds there flow'd not
Drops so bright to see,
As from thy presence showers a rain of melody."

So we had nothing to do but proceed down the mountain by a circuitous pathway through some of the finest, most picturesque pine forests in the world, until we came into the wonderful Alb valley. The Albthal is one of some half dozen steep, narrow, densely wooded and romantic valleys, the glory of the Black Forest, all of which have their beginning in the mountains to the south and southeast of Freiburg, the Feldberg being the center of the system. Not long after we reached the St. Blasien-Albbruck road we came suddenly upon a wagon loaded with cotton bales of the genuine southern U. S. brand, and I very naturally expected to see the negro and the mule on turning the next angle. But I was disappointed. It was a pension and hotel instead.

How those cotton bales did carry me back in fancy from the exquisite scenery of the Alb valley, to the less romantic but equally interesting scenes of my childhood in one of the southern states, where King Cotton and the negro and the mule, and "Brer Rabbit" and "Brer Fox" and dear old "Uncle Remus" once held sway more than they do today! For a few minutes, but only a few, I was listening in fancy to old familiar

An unexpected sight.



SEEBRUCK ON THE SCHLUCHSEE.

darkey melodies, accompanied by the ringing and the plunking of the banjo:

> " Old Molly Har', w'at yer doin' dar? Runnin' thro' de cotton-patch ha'd's I can tar."

But just then we caught a first glimpse of St. Blasien, the famous health resort, hidden away in its mountain kettle, with the inevitable Feldberg rising up in the far away background to the northwest. For many years the Grand Duke of Baden spent a portion of each summer in St. Blasien, which made it, of course, a great social center; but he seems to have discontinued these visits during recent years, much to the regret of the hotelkeepers and shopkeepers. The village has a magnificent church, "a copy on a yet larger scale of the Pantheon at Rome, which strikes with a certain sense of bewilderment on the traveler's gaze as he makes a rapid descent, under bowering trees, into the green and quiet valley."

The road from St. Blasien to Albbruck passes down the magnificent The Alb valley. valley of the Alb. But just above Tiefenstein the road and the Alb part company, and the river sinks rapidly by a series of rapids and cascades through thousands of immense boulders, until it is a hundred feet and more almost perpendicularly below the highway. At Tiefenstein are the meagre ruins of the ancient castle of the Tiefensteiners, which played a most important role in the life and fortunes of Rudolph of Hapsburg, the popular hero of the Alemannian country.

Not far below Tiefenstein the road passes through the first of a series of five or six tunnels which have been cut through the solid granite of the mountain side, and just before it makes a rather rapid descent into the town of Albbruck, the Alb valley suddenly becomes as narrow and steep and rugged as a western cañon, and the Alb rushes through with a roar that may be heard a mile away.

At Albbruck we came upon the railroad and the Rhine, and taking the train to Waldshut, an old town guarded by ancient gateway towers, Waldshut. we walked over the long ridge to the northwest and down into

ROAD IN THE

ALBTHAL.

the valley of the Schlücht, and thence up the valley to Uehlingen. The day up the Schlücht valley was a perfect one, and the scenery above the Witznauer mill the most charming and thrilling that we had thus far seen. The valley is much narrower than that of the Alb, the mountains rising up in many places in perpendicular cliffs from the road



on one side, and the Schlücht on the other, to the height of several hundred feet. We rested on the stones by the Schlücht while we ate our luncheon. And there beneath the blue skies,

with precipitous mountains rising high up on either side of us, and wild flowers and wild raspberries, ripe, in great profusion around us, and with beautiful, speckled mountain trout sporting in the brook near us, I could enthusiastically exclaim with the poet: "What wondrous life is this I lead!" It was not as in Tennyson's "Brook"—

"And here and there a lusty trout, And here and there a grayling,"

but trout everywhere. The streams and lakes of the Black Forest are all well-stocked with fish, and the splendid protective laws make the supply never failing.

The road in the Schlücht valley is better, smoother, and more beautiful than that of the Alb valley, and it runs all the time only a few feet above the waters of the Schlücht. Two or three spots where narrow footbridges are swung across the stream and once where the waters of the brook

rush through a natural tunnel in the granite mountain side, the scenery is especially romantic. Not far from the tunnel the stream forms a deep, dark, round pool which the peas-



ants claim has no bottom, and on the roadside overlooking this pool is a small iron crucifix to the memory of some reckless young fellow who was drowned while bathing in the deep waters and whose body was never recovered. These crucifixes everywhere in the Black Forest are very interesting objects of peasant civilization.

THE SCHLÜCHT TUNNEL IN THE SCHLÜCHTHAL

At Uehlingen, a popular little summer resort, with a high location and excellent hotel (Gasthof zum Posthorn), in the midst of the forest, we rested for one day before proceeding on our journey. There is probably no part of South Germany where the study of forestry is carried on so Uehlingen, the extensively as in the vicinity of Uehlingen. At the present day one will usually find one or more Americans there pursuing studies in this important subject under the direction of the practical Oberförster of the district.

Our road from Uehlingen passed over the mountain table-land by the village of Birkendorf, and then through splendid pine forests down into the idyllic Steinathal, with the ruins of an ancient castle on the brow of . the mountain to the right. Near the head of the Steinathal lies the Steinabad, an attractive and popular little summer resort (Luft-Kur-Ort). From Steinabad the highway ascends the mountain and passes through Bonndorf, a considerable town situated almost three thousand feet above the level of the sea and overlooking the Black Forest in every direction. After Bonndorf we decided to follow the suggestion of our guide book

(Meyer's Schwarzwald) and descend by the village Boll to Bad Boll, a summer hotel in the most ro- A TURN IN THE mantic and secluded spot imaginable, where Madame Nordica, it is said, frequently

ROAD THROUGH THE SCHLÜCHTTHAL.

spends her summers. This hotel is in the wild and picturesque valley of the Wutach, a typical Black Forest mountain stream, only considerably larger than those we had previously explored. The reader may think that the ever-recurring Black Forest valleys would grow monotonous after a time, but I can assure him that it is not so. The most unique feature of Black Forest scenery is the wealth of beautiful, well-watered, well-wooded valleys running in every direction; but each is sufficiently unlike all the rest in certain distinctive characteristics to make the successive pictures of natural scenery appeal to, and interest, the beholder in a different way.

We were led to infer from Meyer's descriptions that the Wutach was one of the finest of all these valleys, that it should by no means be omitted from a tramp through the Black Forest, and that there were at least foot-paths and foot-bridges for the convenience of travelers. In the first two counts we were not disappointed, but we found neither foot-paths nor bridges after we left Bad Boll. We determined, nevertheless, not to be put out by a lack of bridges, and in order to gratify the long-felt wish of one of the party to wade in the clear water of these mountain Wading the streams, we decided to pull off shoes and stockings and try our hands (or rather our feet) at wading the Wutach. But the bed of the stream was full of sharp-cornered stones, and the water swift and almost knee-deep, so that the difficulty and pain attending the crossing soon deprived the



BLACK FOREST HOUSES.

wading of all contemplated pleasure. Having therefore crossed the stream four or five times in this improvised manner, and fearing that nightfall would catch us in that wild, lonesome valley far away from any civilization, we decided to give up the attempt to ford the Wutach endwise and take to the mountains again. After wandering through the forest for a couple of hours, we finally reached the village of Blumberg just after nightfall, having walked about ten hours that day.

The next morning we went by train to Donaueschingen, and spent a few hours there seeing the fine park of the Prince von Fürstenberg with its large artificial lake, which is well supplied with fine varieties of water fowl. It is said that the swans on this lake "are the lineal descendants of the first of their kind ever introduced into Germany, having been brought from Cyprus at the time of the Crusade."

But the most interesting object of the park is the large spring to the left of the palace which is walled in with exquisite white marble and adorned with statuettes of allegorical figures, and which, it is claimed, is the source of the "beautiful blue Danube." The waters of the spring are conducted to the little river Brigach about a hundred feet distant. The principal allegorical statue is "a female figure representing the Baar (the name of the parish) holding the young Danube in her arms." An inscription beneath calls this spring the "Source of the Danube: To the sea, 2,840 kil; above the sea, 678 metres." In reality the name Danube (Donau) is usually first applied to the stream formed by the union of the Brigach and the Brege. There has been for generations a dispute between the inhabitants of Donaueschingen and St. Georgen, another town several miles further on, as to where the Danube takes its rise, both sides quoting classical authorities to substantiate their claims.

The head-waters of such a majestic river, and one whose past history is so full of poetry and romance, are certainly worth disputing about. Of few other rivers of the world can it be said that "its waters have witnessed the march of Attila, of Charlemagne, of Gustavus Adolphus, and Napoleon; its shores have echoed the blast of the Roman trumpet, the hymn of the pilgrims of the Cross, and the wild halloo of the sons of

The source of the Danube.



BADENSWEILER NEAR FREIBURG.

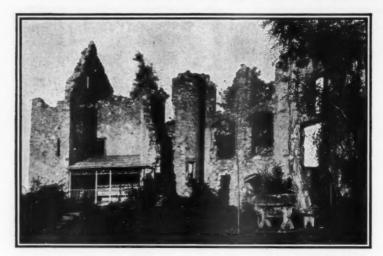
And it might be added, its course has been enshrined in the poetry of the Nibelungenlied. It is worthy of note also that there is among the invaluable collection of ancient MSS. in the Fürstenberg library one of the best extant manuscripts of the Nibelungenlied.

We pursued our journey by rail from Donaueschigen to Triberg, passing through many interesting villages and towns, especially Königsfeld, which contains a colony of Moravians, and St. Georgen whose past history A Moravian colony. is full of legend and poetry, and whose inhabitants dress in some of the most picturesque costumes to be found anywhere in that land of beautiful folk-costumes. Just beyond St. Georgen the Black Forest railway begins the descent upon Triberg, which it finally reaches after threading almost a dozen tunnels, and doubling back upon itself several times. It would be difficult to find in Europe or anywhere else a stretch of railroad of equal length which presents so much wonderful, thrilling, natural scenery, and so many feats of engineering skill. The entire distance from St. Georgen to Hornberg (eighteen miles) is nearly one continuous series of tunnels, which are thirty-eight in number. "Often the scene on either side is so grand you are puzzled which way to look; greedy of so many wonders you fear to lose the least of them."

We stopped in Triberg, lying at the foot of its three mountains, only long enough to walk from the station through the town (which consists of one long, steep main street) and up along the falls of the Gutach, the The falls of Gutach. finest waterfall in Germany, to the summit of the mountain above. The little river Gutach, which forms the magnificent fall, "leaps down from the heights, through a boulder-laden gorge, a distance of five hundred feet, in a series of seven beautiful cascades, with a roar and fury that may be heard from a considerable distance." As we contemplate this specimen of Nature's handiwork we involuntarily exclaim:

> " Uttered by whom, or how inspired - designed, For what strange service, does this concert reach Our ears, and near the dwellings of mankind!"

At the top of the mountain we came into the road to Furtwangen by



RUINS OF THE HOCHBURG.

way of Schönwald and thence over the ridge to Gütenbach down the wonderful Wildgutachthal and the broader, grander Simonswälderthal, to the little city of Waldkirch. At Waldkirch we took the train for Freiburg, which is only ten or fifteen miles distant. The distance from Triberg to Waldkirch is between thirty and thirty-five miles, and the country and scenery along the way not one whit less beautiful or interesting than that through which our course has already taken us. It would be interesting to dwell upon the attractions of Furtwangen as a center of manufacture of cuckoo-clocks and music-boxes, and on the many legends and anecdotes connected with castle ruins, mountains and waterfalls in this romantic region, but the reader should see and experience all these things for himself.

The Castle of Hochburg.

In closing, I must briefly refer to the ruins of the castle of Hochburg, after the Heidelberg Castle the largest ruin in Germany. It is a favorite excursion from Waldkirch, and also from Freiburg by way of Immendingen. The castle is beautifully situated on a high hill overlooking the surrounding country and is inhabited by a whole company of legendary beings, the most important of which is the Jungfrau, "the weird lady who appears only at moonlight, wandering about the crumbling walls with a bunch of keys in her hand, or sitting beside a coffer filled with gold and silver." To the Jungfrau of the Hochburg we may fittingly apply Shelley's lines on the "Witch of Atlas":

"All day the wizard lady sate aloof,
Spelling out scrolls of dread antiquity,
Under the cavern's fountain-lighted roof;
Or broidering the pictured poesy
Of some high tale upon her growing woof."

Review Questions.

1. What is the extent and general character of the Black Forest? 2. What are some of the historical associations of this region? 3. Describe the life of the people. 4. What are the chief attractions of Freiburg? 5. What are the characteristics of Höllenthal? 6. What is the legend of Titisee? 7. What are the chief lakes and streams of the forest? 8. What are the picturesque features of a typical Black Forest house? 9. Describe St.

Blasien. 10. Mention some of the remains of feudal days to be seen at various places. 11. Why does Donaueschingen possess especial interest? 12. What remarkable engineering feat is to be seen near Triberg? 13. What is there of special interest at Uchlingen? 14. Mention a few of the incidents which give to the Danube its romantic and historical associations. 15. Where is there MS. of the Nibelungenlied? 16. What is the story of Castle Hochburg?

1. Who was Rudolph of Hapsburg? 2. To what school did the artist Teniers belong? Search Questions. 3. What are the best known paintings of Defregger? 4. What historical interest has the Castle Tiefenstein? 5. Tell briefly the story of the Nibelungenlied. 6. What was the origin of the Moravian society? 7. What is the legend of the Jungfrau of Castle Hochburg? 8. The Danube: a. Through what countries does it flow? b. What large cities are situated upon it? c. Compare its size with that of other rivers.

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Baedeker's Rhine. The Black Forest, L. G. Séguin. (English publication.) A very Bibliography. interesting and valuable book giving many details of life in the Black Forest. Rambles in the Black Forest, H. W. Wolff. (Longmans, Green & Co.) In the Black Forest, C. W. Wood. Black Forest Stories, Auerbach. In Silk Attire, William Black. Ekkehard. A story of the Allemanian country. J. V. Von Scheffel. Another famous work of this author is Der Trompeter Von Säkkingen, but a translation is difficult to get and would be found only in the larger libraries. By far the most important books relating to the Black Forest are those of Heinrich Hansjacob, at the present time city pastor of the Freiburg. Unfortunately they have never been translated into English, but those who can read German will find them very delightful. We recommend especially Schwarze Berthold, Erzbauern, Abendläuten, and Waldleute. Alemannian Poems, by Hebel, also in German, are full of the atmosphere of this region. Meyer's Schwartzwald is the best guide-book for those who read German. Magazine articles: From the Black Forest to the Black Sea. Harper's Magazine, February and March, 1892. Bicycling in the Black Forest. Outing, June, 1898.

Würtemberg (voor tem-bairg). Zähringen (tsay ring-en). Schönwald (shurn valdt), Glossary. omit sound of r. Münster, Höllenthal, Höchenschwand. (For pronunciation of preceding words, see Round Table paragraph.) Neu (noy). Alt (ahlt). Seebruch (zay'-brook). Hausern (hoy'-zern). Alb (ahlb). Titisee (tee'-te-zay). Feldberg (feldt'-bairg). Witznauer (vitz'-now'-er). Wildgutachthal (vildt'-goot-ahch'-tahl). Simonswälderthal (zee'-monzveldt'-er-tahl). Heidelberg (hy'-del-bairg). Jungfrau (yung'-frow). Waldkirch (valdt'keerch). Kinzig (kin'-tsig). Furtwangen (furt'-vahng-en). Mummelsee (moom'-el-say). Schwarzwald (schvarts'-valdt). Dreisam (dry'-zahm). Breisgau (brice'-gow). Rathhaus (raht'-house). Strasse (strahseh). Uehlingen (ewl'-ing-en). Oberförster (o'ber-ferst'-er). Wutach (voo-'tahch). Donaueschingen (don'-ow-esh-ing-en). Nibelungenlied (nee-'belloong'-en-leet). Freiburg (Fry'-boorg). Triberg (tree'-bairg). Thal, valley. See, sea. Wald, wood. Berg, mountain. Burg, town. Münster, minster, cathedral. Rathhaus, city hall. Neu, new. Alt, old. Oberförster, chief forester.

"Eine Münster ohne Dach, überall Brunnen und Bach" A minster without a roof, everywhere spring and brook.

"Missest du Mich, so verschling ich dich"

"Measurest thou me? I'll swallow thee."

CRITICAL STUDIES IN GERMAN LITERATURE.

III. GOETHE'S FAUST.—PART I.

BY ROBERT WALLER DEERING.

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I need a canvas of heroic proportions when I come to portray Goethe.

-Bayard Taylor.

HERE are four men, and perhaps only four, whom all the world calls its greatest poets - Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, and Goethe. It would be idle to compare them, and a thankless task to weigh them over against one another, for each stands, in his own way, supreme. In some respects, however - in the universality of his genius, in the rich variety of his great achievement, in the tremendous influence he exerted - Goethe outranks them all; and rightly so, for he was inspired by them all and builded upon them all. However opinions may differ on this point, it is very clear that Goethe stands without even a distant rival in the literature of modern times. Like Olympian Jove he sits upon the heights in calm serenity and majesty - not loved, for we do not fully understand him, but honored as is no other. His influence has been compared to a great geological change, "sweeping over the whole country, changing the intellectual climate and temperature, the literary soil and product, and even the mental manners and modes of life." Moreover this influence is increasing; we are gradually getting far enough away from him to realize his giant stature, and the future, even more than the present, will look up to Goethe as one of the greatest teachers of men and one of the greatest interpreters of life. Some poet has said:

> "He took the suffering human race, He read each fault, each weakness clear, He laid his finger on the place And said, 'Thou ailest here, and here.'"

Professor Boyesen puts it even better: "The study of his writings is a perpetual journey of discovery; it is as stimulating as mountain climbing; every fresh effort rewards you with a larger view of the world about you. Your intellectual" (yes, and moral and spiritual) "horizon is constantly widening."

Fortunately the story of his career is very complete. While Homer's very existence is doubted and Shakespeare has been denied the credit of Shakespeare, the records of Goethe's life have been preserved in the minutest details—the playthings of his childhood, his schoolboy exercises, letters, diaries, and even his laundry-lists and accounts.

Unlike Lessing and Schiller and most men of genius, Goethe was the child of Fortune, alike in his progenitors and his environment; "he never knew adversity," says Lewes, "nor the grim companionship of Want, whispering its terrible suggestions, nor the bitterness, opposition, and





The first of this series of Critical Studies, "Lessing's 'Nathan the Wise," appeared to February, "Schiller's 'Wilhelm Tell," in March.

In some respects Goethe outranks the three great poets.

The story of his life is complete.

defiance which perplex the struggle of life." He was indeed fortunate in his choice of his parents. His father, Imperial Counsellor Goethe, was Goethe's parents. a son of the north, a self-made man of the people, a man of means, a man of affairs, whose vigorous, eager mind and strong, persistent spirit lifted him above his circumstances and made him prominent. The "dear little mother," as he called her, was a child of the south, a born aristocrat, with blue blood in her veins, with sunshine in her heart, with the imagination of a poet, the sympathy, simplicity, and genuineness of a child. She was a child with her children and the good angel of her A friend once said of her: "Now I know what made Goethe great." This father of thirty-nine, this girl mother of eighteen, gave to their son of their best. He combines the qualities of both parents to a remarkable degree, and is one of the best examples of heredity on record.

Johann Wolfgang Goethe was born August 28, 1749, in the rich and cosmopolitan city of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The time and place are Significance of the significant. From the first the great city afforded opportunity for education and culture not possible elsewhere, while the period covered by Goethe's life is one of the most important in modern history. It is the age of Frederick the Great, of the rise of Prussia, of Voltaire, Rousseau, Buffon, Mirabeau, of the Seven Years' War, of the re-birth of German literature, of Sam Johnson, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Scott and Byron, of the American Revolutionary war, the French Revolution, the rise and reign and ruin of Napoleon, the German Wars of Liberation — it is the "fulness of time" for the career of a great student and teacher of men.

He was a precocious child whose highly receptive, always active mind turned to account whatever came in its way. After a happy childhood with his "little mother" and careful training by his exacting father, he was sent, at sixteen, to Leipsic to study law; but he studied more art and literature, more "wine, woman, and song" than law, and returned in broken health, "a penitent prodigal, with no vision of the fatted calf before him." It taxed the resources of his diplomatic mother to find oil enough for the troubled waters of his father's indignation, but she Education. managed it and after months of convalescence during which he studied magic and began to dream of "Faust," he went to Strasburg for further study. He finished his law course, but his heart was never in it; he was drawn rather into medicine, anatomy, chemistry, botany, Gothic architecture, German folksong, Shakespeare, and the like. This wide diversity of interest was quite in keeping with his character and helps to explain his later activity in so many fields. His work in science was not above criticism, yet he discovered the intermaxilary bone, anticipated Darwin's theory of evolution, and did much for the modern study of botany. The remarkable thing about it is that he knew science at all. Most men are content to be scientist or poet or novelist or dramatist or statesman or philosopher or philanthropist, but Goethe was all of these in one.

Returned home, he did little with law, but turned to letters and, as the author of "Götz" and "Werther," soon became the most famous man in Europe. He attracted the attention of Karl August, the young duke of Goethe and Karl Weimar who drew him to his court, made him his friend, and later his August. minister of war, of state, president of his cabinet, director of the theater, and the center of the most brilliant group of men of letters Germany

of Germany.

ever saw together. For nearly sixty years Weimar was his home and, on that account, the Athens of Germany. A sojourn in Italy, under sunny skies and in touch with classic art, ripened the strong, mature man out of the brilliant youth; the impetuousness of "Götz," the sentimentality of "Werther" gave place to the deep philosophy and exquisite art of "Egmont," "Iphigénie," "Tasso," "Hermann und Dorothea," "Wilhelm Meister," and "Faust." It would take a volume to describe his works which, in the Weimar edition, fill a hundred volumes. Suffice it to say that his was the longest, largest, richest life among modern men of letters, and that he has translated his own great heart-life and the life of his times into his works - in poetry, novels, dramas, epigrams, elegies, satires - with all the skill and power of master genius. He wrote what he lived; and his life was even grander than what he wrote. Goethe the man is greater than Goethe the poet. It is hard to sum him up in a paragraph, yet Lewes and Carlyle have done it well:

"He was great, if only in large mindedness - a magnanimity which admitted no trace of envy, of pettiness, of ignoble feeling, to stain or distort his thoughts. He was great, if only in his lovingness, sympathy, benevolence. He was great, if only in his gigantic activity. He was great, if only in self-mastery, which subdued rebellious impulses into the direct path of will and reason." "He was morally great by being a genuine man. His grand excellency was this, that he was genuine. As his primary faculty was Intellect. depth and force of Vision, so his primary virtue was Justice, the courage to be just. A giant's strength we admired in him; yet strength ennobled into softest mildness. The greatest of hearts was also the bravest; fearless, unwearied, peacefully invincible."

He died at eighty-three, in the rich afterglow of serene old age, with the cry on his lips, "More light" - light, for which his great soul had striven in life, is yet his heart's desire in death.

masterpiece.

Goethe's best work, indeed the most important single work in all "Faust." Goethe's modern literature, is "Faust." It is not only the greatest work of the greatest German poet, but also "the finest and richest expression of one of the brightest and grandest of lives." It is his life work. He conceived the plan as a youth of twenty and worked on it more than sixty years, taking it with him everywhere and finishing it only as the shadows of age and death were gathering thick and fast around him. Boyesen calls it "a rainbow bridge that spans his long and eventful career, revealing in brilliant colors the tumultuous passions of his youth, the struggles and aspirations of his manhood, the wisdom of his serene old age." It is in every sense the fullest expression of the poet's life, the lesson, the legacy of that life. Bayard Taylor felt that "there is no other poem which, like this, was the work of a whole life and which so deals with the profoundest problems of all life."

> Again "Faust" is the heart-history of a people, of an age, the revelation and interpretation of the character of that people and its ideals to itself. It thus embodies the genius of the German nation and the spirit of modern times. It is the "Divine Comedy" of Germany, and what the "Divine Comedy" was to the Renaissance "Faust" is to our own day. "Faust" goes even further: it is not merely the story of an individual heart-life, or of national aspiration, but of all life, of typical human life, of a noble human soul struggling out of darkness and doubt and despair towards clearer light and firmer faith and sweeter hope, of a soul intent

The "Divine Comedy '' of Germany. on solving the profoundest problems of life and finding the noblest happi-

"Faust" attracts us at once by its intensely tragic nature. It is in the best and highest sense tragic, for it deals with the great problem of The problem of human life, with the failures of the noblest human striving after ultimate truth, the vanity of the most desperate reaching out of the finite after the infinite. It has the broadest human interest, for, unlike "Othello" or "Macbeth" or "L'Avare" or "Tell" or "Nathan," it is not restricted to one dominant passion, but deals with every aspect and impulse of life. Lewes says:

"It appeals to all minds with the charm of unending variety; it has every element wit, pathos, wisdom, buffoonery, mystery, melody, reverence, doubt, magic, irony; not a chord of the lyre is left unstrung, not a fiber of the heart untouched."

Unfortunately the profoundly philosophical and allegorical character of "Faust" renders it extremely difficult; we move in a world of symbols which often defy interpretation. In this respect it has been compared with "an eternal Sphinx sitting silent among the monuments of modern literature and culture, heedless of the clamoring crowd, that would know the lesson of its mighty presence or fathom the mystery of its dreamy, far-away eyes."

It must be remembered that Goethe did not create either the theme or the character of "Faust," but only adapted and applied them to modern conditions. His "Faust" is only the end of a long development which began two centuries before his time and went through many phases and stages. It appeared first as a simple legend, not even written down, but circulating orally; later it took the form of chap-books, of popular plays, puppet plays, and minstrel songs; then it received more serious dramatic treatment at the hands of Marlowe and Lessing and thus it was handed down from age to age, changing to accord with changing ideals, until at last it found its complete development through the genius of Goethe. The original of "Faust" cannot be definitely located, yet he was, no The original of doubt, a historical person, perhaps a Heidelberg student who became a famous magician, though more like mountebank than like Goethe's hero. The earliest records (1587) say he was born near Weimar, studied in Wittenberg, became a brilliant scholar and a doctor of theology, but was led astray, discarded the Bible, and devoted himself to magic. He summoned the devil and signed a contract by which the devil was to have his soul in return for twenty-four years of service. He led a life of sensuous pleasure, continually using his magic to deceive the people. During the last years he conjured up Helen of Troy and was married to her. They had one son who, however, vanished with his mother at Faust's death; after bitter repentance he is killed by the demon, amid the howling of the elements, the hissing of snakes, etc.

Marlowe took this old legend and ennobled it in his "Faustus." His Marlowe's hero stands on a higher plane, yet he, too, and not undeservedly, falls a prey to the devil. Lessing lifts him still higher; to him the noblest human striving, the search for truth, is not diabolical and deserves a better fate; he makes the first effort to save Faust, but his work remained a fragment and we can only infer his plan. It remained for Goethe to make of "Faust" the highest type of human character and to justify his salvation.

Divisions of the

Goethe's play consists of two great parts, the first dealing with the "little world," i.e., with the emotions and passions of the individual; the second with the "great world," i.e., of life in a larger sphere of influence among men, where the individual gives place to great principles. The whole is provided with a threefold introduction - a Dedication, in which the poet describes his feelings, as he yields to the fascination of his great theme and returns yet again to the work of his youth; a Prelude on the stage, in which he shows his attitude toward his own times and defends the claims of true poetic art against the money-loving manager, the self-centered actor, and the sensational public; a Prolog in Heaven, modeled after the first chapter of Job, in which the great theme of the play is given. Mephistopheles, the personified spirit of evil, receives permission from the Lord to tempt the Titan-souled Faust, to drag down this noble embodiment of noblest human striving from its fountain-head. The good and evil in man are thus pitted against each other, and the play, the story of the struggle, is the soul-life of man in its ambitions, its failures, its suffering, its salvation.

Part I.

Part I., then, opens with Faust by the smoky midnight lamp in his study; a man of middle age, who has spent his life in books, in vain striving for ultimate knowledge and truth, he must at last admit: "Here, poor fool, with all my lore, I stand no wiser than before." In dreary disappointment he turns to magic and summons the Earth Spirit, the symbol of Nature, to his aid. But finite man cannot grasp the infinite truth of nature - he is repelled: "Thou'rt like the spirit thou comprehendest, not me." Foiled thus in his ambition to lift himself above his limitations, overcome by the sight of the very Nature he had long yearned to know, feeling that his hot endeavor is all in vain, he seeks to end his disappointed life, in order, as spirit, "to pierce the ether's high, unknown dominions, to reach new spheres of pure activity" - impossible to finite human mind. He lifts a cup of poison to his lips, a solemn festal cup, a greeting to the morn, the morning of a new life, in which his soul, now loosed from its mortal house, may realize its lofty aspirations. But his hand is stayed; he hears glad peals of Easter bells and songs of angel choirs tell the news of Christ arisen. Memories of childhood and the child-heart's faith come crowding through his brain:

Faust's conflict.

Faust.

Once Heavenly Love sent down a burning kiss
Upon my brow, in Sabbath silence holy;
And, filled with mystic presage, chimed the church bell slowly,
And prayer dissolved me in a fervent bliss.
A sweet, uncomprehended yearning
Drove forth my feet through woods and meadows free,
And while a thousand tears were burning,
I felt a world arise in me.
And Memory holds me now, with childish feeling,
Back from the last, the solemn way.
Sound on, ye hymns of Heaven, sweet and mild!
My tears gush forth: the Earth takes back her child!*

Return of faith.

The Titan spirit is humbled, the old faith returns; Easter Sunday finds him, mellow from his chastening, a man among his fellow men. His restless strivings are still, a holy calm and peace fill his soul:

^{*} Passages from the play are quoted from Bayard Taylor's translation.

Faust.

Behind me, field and meadow sleeping I leave in deep, prophetic night, Within whose dread and holy keeping The better soul awakes to light. The wild desires no longer win us, The deeds of passion cease to chain; The love of Man revives within us. The love of God revives again.

But the tender mood soon passes; again he "yearns the rivers of existence, the very founts of life to reach." He turns to his Bible for light and is soon fiercely striving to understand it, only to grope again in spiritual doubt and darkness, and to end in bitter curses of ambition, love, hope, faith, and all that men hold dear. In his hour of weakness the tempter comes: it is Mephistopheles, who, as in the legend, has Mephistopheles, followed him home as a black dog and, after much hocus-pocus, has taken the form of a cavalier with cloak and sword — the Spirit of Evil, not the conventional Satan, but an intellectual devil, the negation of all good and noble impulse, the mouthpiece of Faust's own doubting. He offers the desperate man freedom "from the pain that, like a vulture, preys upon his heart," promises to satisfy all his ardent yearning and give him, in the earthy pleasures of life, the happiness he has sacrificed to elusive knowledge, the contentment he cannot find in all his exalted striving. Faust despises him, and yet, in his despair, accepts the offer; a contract signed with blood pledges his soul to the devil, provided he find his Faust signs the aspirations satisfied and himself happy in the pleasures the devil shall give him:

Faust.

When on an idler's bed I stretch myself in quiet, There let at once my record end! Canst thou with lying flattery rule me, Until, self-pleased myself I see,-Canst thou with rich enjoyment fool me, Let that day be the last for me! When thus I hail the Moment flying: " Ah, still delay - thou art so fair," Then bind me with thy bonds undying, My final ruin then declare!

The rest of the play is a series of episodes, often loosely connected, each an effort of Mephisto to make Faust find his happiness in the · pleasures of the senses, in the pursuit of enjoyment. He takes him first to Auerbach's cellar in Leipsic and into a rollicking crowd of drinking students; but such low form of enjoyment cannot satisfy this Titan soul; he is only bewildered and disgusted.

Failing in this first temptation, the Spirit of Evil now plans to ensnare him with other, more subtle physical pleasures - with the charms of woman - hoping to drag him down into sensuality and have him find his happiness there. But the strong character of the man of fifty is not so likely to yield to such allurement, so Mephisto seeks to increase the chances of success by first making Faust young again. Again this Rejuvenation of rejuvenation is necessary because Faust is the type of Man in general, young as well as old, and must go through the soul struggles of youth as well as of maturity and age. Mephisto therefore takes him through the weird orgies of the Witches' Kitchen and gives him a magic potion which shall strip thirty years from his life and set his blood to tingling with all

Margaret.

the passion of youth. Faust then meets Margaret and, fired by the love-potion, longs to possess her. The story of love and sin and death which follows is one of the most touching and impressive pictures in all literature. Mr. Lewes says that "not even Shakespeare himself has drawn any such portrait as Margaret," while Boyesen thinks "No creation of dramatic fiction in ancient or modern times has taken such vigorous hold of the popular imagination as this fair, trustful girl, whose brief, tragic career has a power and pathos and awe in it, as if it were written by the unrelenting finger of Fate itself. It has the grand simplicity of Nature's art. Like the poet himself she was born, not made."

In Gretchen's* absence Mephisto takes Faust into her room and deposits there a casket of jewels which shall tempt her. But it is love, not the lust Mephisto hoped to arouse, which the visit to that sanctuary inspires. Singing a tender ballad Gretchen returns, finds the casket, and in sweet, girlish vanity decks herself with the jewels. But her mother scents mischief and calls in the priest, who promptly confiscates to the church such ill-gotten goods - to Gretchen's great distress. A second casket is provided in the same way, but Gretchen, more worldly-wise than before, conceals it from her mother and confides only in her all-tooexperienced neighbor, Frau Martha Schwerdtlein, who helps Mephisto bring Faust and Gretchen together. They meet in Martha's garden, Faust declares his love, Margaret returns his kiss, and gives him her heart. They part with promises to meet again, but the innate good in Faust's nature drives him from her, lest he darken so sweet a life. "The voice of conscience has not yet been silenced by the voice of passion; his better nature reasserts itself." But the tempter follows, mocks his noble resolves and attacks his vulnerable side by picturing Gretchen's loneliness:

Faust declares his love.

> Mephisto. Her time is miserably long; She haunts her window, watching clouds that stray O'er the old city wall, and far away. "Were I a little bird," so runs her song, Day long, and half night long. Now she is lively, mostly sad, Now, wept beyond her tears; Then quiet she appears,-

Always love-mad.

Faust is deeply touched, struck in a vital part; he yields, and drags Gretchen down in his fall. The sad story hastens to its terrible end. Gretchen's mother never wakes from a sleeping potion provided by Mephisto that the lovers may be together; Margaret is deeply conscious of her guilt. Her sentiment was once "as unpremeditated as the first tentative twitter of the early spring birds," but now that "Love has awakened its fuller and deeper notes, it has the rapture and passion and sorrow of the nightingale": †

Margaret.

How scornfully I once reviled When some poor maiden was beguiled! More speech than any speech suffices I craved, to censure others' vices. Black as it seemed, I blackened still,

^{*} German diminutive for Margaret. † Boyesen's commentary.

And blacker yet was in my will; And blessed myself, and boasted high,-And now a living sin am I! Yet - all that drove my heart thereto, God! was so good, so dear, so true.

She pours out her bitter grief in the agony of prayer to the Mother of Margaret's grief. God, the Mother of Sorrows:

Margaret.

Incline, O Maiden, Thou sorrow-laden, Thy gracious countenance upon my pain! Ah, past guessing, Beyond expressing, The pangs that wring my flesh and bone! Why this anxious heart so burneth, Why it trembleth, why it yearneth, Knowest Thou, and Thou alone! Where'er I go what sorrow, What woe, what woe and sorrow, Within my bosom aches! Alone, and ah! unsleeping, I'm weeping, weeping, weeping, The heart within me breaks! Help! rescue me from death and stain!

O Maiden! Thou sorrow-laden. Incline Thy countenance upon my pain!

Her brother, Valentine, surprises Faust and Mephisto beneath her window, attacks them, and falls, cursing his sister with his dying breath; Valentine's death. Mephisto drags Faust away from the danger of arrest. In the cathedral scene, which follows as a mass for Valentine's soul, Margaret is crazed with grief; she falls completely crushed with remorse and despair, as the voice of her conscience mingles with the solemn tones of the organ Margaret in and the awful lines of the "Dies Iræ" - to her the voice of doom:

the church.

" How otherwise was it, Margaret, When thou, still innocent. Here to the altar cam'st, And from the worn and fingered book Thy prayers didst prattle. Half sport of childhood. Half God within thee! Margaret! Where tends thy thought? Within thy bosom What hidden crime?

Pray'st thou for mercy on thy mother's soul. That fell asleep to long, long torment and through thee? Upon thy threshold whose the blood?"

Woe! woe!

Margaret.

Would I were free from the thoughts That cross me, drawing hither and thither Despite me. I cannot breathe! The massy pillars Imprison me! The vaulted arches Crush me! - Air!

Faust has been hurried away by Mephisto into "the maddening whirl

The Witches' Sabbath.

of the Witches' Sabbath and into excesses, which in his deeper being he despises." It is a weird, uncanny scene, ghastly in its lurid, unearthly light, symbolic, perhaps, of the wild confusion in his own soul. Though he has stumbled and fallen, he struggles up again, he is not depraved, no libertine who finds happiness in sensuality; his better self still lives and reasserts itself. He turns from the temptations about him, as remorse-stricken conscience shows him a vision of Margaret, foreboding her fate:

Faust

Mephisto, seest thou there,
Alone and far, a girl most pale and fair
She falters on, her way scarce knowing,
As if with fettered feet that stay her going.
I must confess, it seems to me
As if my kindly Margaret were she.
The woe, the rapture, so ensnare me,
That from her gaze I cannot tear me!
And, strange! around her fairest throat
A single scarlet band is gleaming,
No broader than a knife-blade seeming!

The prison scene.

In the mad agony of grief and fear, he demands to be taken back to her, to make all possible atonement, and will not be denied. They find that Gretchen, insane from her wretchedness, has drowned her child and is in prison under sentence of death. This prison scene, the last of Part I., is perhaps the most impressive in all dramatic literature; it has a tragic power that cannot be described - it is simply heart-rending. While the jailer sleeps Faust enters to find Margaret cowering on a pallet of straw, like Ophelia singing wild snatches of old folk songs, - her reason gone, a wreck of her once fair self. She takes him for the jailer come to lead her to death and begs him to wait a little. It is agony to Faust to see her suffering - and without one word of blame for him, who has wrecked her life; on his knees he unlocks her chains and begs her to escape with him, but she thinks it is the jailer wishing to pray with her and kneels to implore the saints to save her. In despair Faust, forgetting all prudence, calls her name aloud. At the sound of the loved voice, her staggering reason stands firm for a moment; her child-like heart forgets her sin, her sorrow, her chains; she leaps to her lover's breast, her thought flies back to the past:

Margaret.

Where is he? I heard him call me. I am free! No one shall enthrall me. To his neck will I fly, On his bosom lie! On the threshold he stood, and Margaret! calling, Midst of Hell's howling and voices appalling, Midst of the wrathful, infernal derision, I knew the sweet sound of the voice of the vision! 'Tis he! 'tis he! Where now is all my pain? The anguish of the dungeon, and the chain? 'Tis thou! Thou comest to save me, And I am saved? -Again the street I see Where first I looked on thee; And the garden brightly blooming, Where I and Martha wait thy coming.

She is hurt that, instead of returning her caresses, he insists upon their escape; with the thought of flight her madness returns, she sees again her brother slain, sees the child she has drowned still struggling in the water, sees her mother:

Margaret.

There sits my mother upon a stone,-I feel an icy shiver! There sits my mother upon a stone, And her head is wagging ever. She beckons, she nods not, her heavy head falls o'er; She slept so long that she wakes no more. She slept while we were caressing: Ah those were the days of blessing!

Unable to persuade her to flee, Faust tries to take her away by force, but she resists him desperately. Even in her madness she feels that she must make atonement for her guilt with her life, that without it there is no hope nor peace for her, even though she should escape earthly The atonement. punishment. Her death then is not the penalty of her sin but a voluntary sacrifice - of herself, her love, her future, her all - in expiation of it. That means that, though her sin be as scarlet, she may be forgiven, for her soul is yet clean. In humble penitence and trusting faith she lifts her heart to God and yields herself up to His infinite justice:

Margaret.

Judgment of God! myself I give to thee. Thine am I, Father! rescue me! Ye angels, holy cohorts, guard me, Camp round and from evil ward me! Henry! I shudder to think of thee.

On earth she is judged, but a Voice from above cries, as in answer to her prayer: "She is saved!" - in heaven. Morning breaks, Mephisto drags Faust away, while Margaret's heart goes out to him in yearning compassion: "Henry! Henry!" "Her anxious, compassionate call," says Vischer, "expands into the voice of the vast invisible chorus, without, of countless sympathetic human hearts; it becomes the symbol of the many anxious queries with which we follow the guilt-laden man into the great and important career, which still lies before him." Though he End of Part I. has sinned, he has suffered and bitterly repented; he has no longer the purity of sinless innocence, but Mephisto has not yet deprayed him; he has been tried by fire - and now, lifting himself up on the wings of End of Required strong resolve, he turns toward the new and larger life that awaits him Reading for the C.L.S. C., pages in Part II.

30-75.





"Goethe and Schiller," by H. H. Boyesen (Scribner). (This volume contains also a com- Bibliography. mentary on "Faust"). Bayard Taylor's translation of "Faust" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co). "Life of Goethe," by G. H. Lewes. "Life of Goethe," by James Sime (Great Writers Series).

1. Why is Goethe considered the master of poets? 2. How was he fortunate in his Review Questions. parents? 3. Give the main facts of his life. 4. What were the remarkable characteristics of his times? 5. What varied talents did he show in early life? 6. What are his chief works? 7. What position did he occupy at Weimar? 8. How do Lewes and Carlyle estimate his greatness? 9. Why is "Faust" the "Divine Comedy" of Germany? 10. Why does the play of "Faust" possess such intense interest? 11. What forms had the Faust legend taken previous to Goethe's use of it? 12. Describe the threefold introduction to Goethe's "Faust." 13. Describe the opening of Part I. 14. How and why is Faust rejuvenated? 15. How does Margaret expiate her wrong? 16. How does Faust's behavior show that Mephisto has not yet enslaved him? 17. How does Part I. prepare the way for Part II.?

CHAUTAUQUA READING COURSE FOR HOUSEWIVES.

CONDUCTED BY MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER.

(Editor Women's Reading Course, Cornell University.)

HE second lesson of the Housewives' Reading Course, published in the November CHAUTAUQUAN, was on Home Sanitation. Accompanying this lesson was a quiz containing several questions upon the subject, the answers to which, as they have been returned to us, have been full of interest. We print a few typical answers given after each question.

1. What is the source and condition of your water supply?

"A dug well, and very poor. It is not deep enough and is too near the house."

"Our well of pure, rich water is about three feet deep. I would not have water run through pipes and faucets, as it is impossible to keep them as pure as a granite pail and dipper."

"Our cooking water is from an open well with bucket and windlass for drawing. It receives no bad drainage and is near the kitchen. Our wash water is in a cistern under the kitchen, with pump and sink."

"From springs on the hillside from seventy-five to one hundred feet above the house. These are never failing springs. We also have a cistern with pump in the kitchen."

"The water is brought to the barn by a windmill, and in a bucket to the house for household purposes."

2. Is the school which your children attend supplied with pure drinking water?

"There is no water on the school grounds and the well from which it is brought is situated at the foot of a cemetery."

"Not at all times. It is generally impure. It is obtained from a well about twenty feet from a neighbor's barn door."

"The water is not very good; the chil- water for the garden." dren drink as little as possible."

"The water is brought from the nearest cesspool several rods from the house." house and the well is in a good location.

The water gets warm and dirty standing in a pail, with all dipping out of it."

3. Is your well so situated that the bottom is below the cesspool or outbuildings?

" Yes."

" No."

"I don't know. I don't think much of dug wells, and we go quite a distance after our drinking water."

"Yes, but we use the spring water. We are going to fill the well with stone in the spring."

"We have a dug well with a purifying pump. We never use the water except in very hot weather."

4. What method is employed to convey the water to your kitchen?

"A boy and a bucket."

"I have to carry it."

"We carry from the spring, and expect to have a windmill in the future."

"It is brought in pails by my husband."

"We carry our cooking water in by pail from a well twenty feet from the kitchen, and we pump our cistern water from the cistern under the kitchen."

5. Will you suggest a mode of disposing of waste water from the kitchen?

"We empty waste water into a pail and throw it around fruit trees and shrubs, never allowing it to stand on the ground."

"No, but wish you would suggest some way to carry waste water from a kitchen which is situated on perfectly level ground."

"A funnel drain from the kitchen connecting with a drain which carries the water off to the garden. The water from the roof of the house is conveyed into the drain, thus washing it out and furnishing

"The sink has a trap which runs into a

"We use a drain in winter, and throw the

waste water in all directions in summer."

"Put waste water into a pail and empty it around the fruit trees. Then note the contrast between those and others not so treated."

"I will have no drains of any kind about every day." my house, for they cannot be kept perfectly pure. A judicious woman will not make rooms? How? the pail system a burden."

6. What effect does impure soil about a house have upon the atmosphere, and how may these impurities be remedied?

"Makes the air impure and dangerous. It is improved by the use of lime."

"It makes the air impure by causing dangerous germs. It may be remedied by tillage and drainage."

"Impure soil calls mosquitoes, and makes a good place for bacteria. Have tillage, drainage, and sunlight."

7. What danger may exist from the collection of dust about the rooms?

"We breathe the dust into our lungs, and it fills the pores of the skin. It also floats in upon our victuals and into our drink."

"It causes sickness as it is laden with bacteria which develop where there is dust living rooms." and dampness."

8. Are the conditions in and about the school buildings where your children attend conducive to good health?

"They are."

"I think they are."

"I do not know."

"I hope so."

"They are, most emphatically."

"No, I should say not. There is a swamp on two sides."

" Fairly so."

"They are good, all except the drinking water, which is very poor."

9. How would you keep a house dry?

"With plenty of sunshine and fresh air."

"Have a good roof, tight about the chimneys, and a dry cellar. If water comes into the cellar, drain it or drain any that may collect in pools or come from moist ground near the house."

"By building a fire in the grate and have come from the water supply. airing the house thoroughly."

"By building above the level of the ground and having the cellar cemented and properly drained."

"By good cellar and yard drainage, and by having no more rooms than are used

10. Do you clean your cellar as well as your living

"Yes, I clean my cellar by sweeping the floor, brushing down all cobwebs, and laying clean papers on the shelves."

"Clean out all vegetables and decaying matter, dilute lime or whitewash until it is thin enough to go through an old force pump, go over sides and ceiling with it, sprinkle dry lime on the floor, which is afterwards swept. Have a separate room, which is kept clean and whitewashed, in the cellar for the milk and food."

"I certainly do, and I whitewash it every spring and keep it well ventilated."

"I consider it more important to have a clean cellar than a clean house, as foul gases from the cellar rise and are admitted to all of the rooms."

"I clean the cellar, but not as well as the

"I scrub and clean my cellar, whitewash it, and hang up bags of charcoal."

11. What observations have you made upon the sanitary conditions of cellars in your vicinity?

"Some of the most exquisite housekeepers are the most careless about their cellars. When the door is opened from the kitchen to the cellar, the odor is sometimes terrible."

"Most cellars in this vicinity are on a level with the kitchen to save steps. Houses are built more for convenience than health."

"Many of them are damp and unhealthy, and very few have proper ventilation."

12. Give any instance which has come under your observation where sickness has been caused by bad sanitation, such as imperfect drainage, deposition of sewage on surface of ground, or contaminated water

"The family of a friend has had two cases of pneumonia, one of typhoid, and one of bilious fever. The trouble is supposed to

"I know of a number of cases where

sanitation, water supply.

"When the water pipe from the sink the danger of contagion. emptied directly upon the ground over the well, typhoid fever was the result."

in eighteen years as our locality is high, dry, and healthy."

"Two cases of typhoid fever in the same in use? house at the same time, one of which was near the kitchen door."

condition of the school property.

may be drinking from the same well when of doors, from the clothing, from the they are in attendance at the school, and if crayon, and from the person should be this is in a rural district the water may be removed very carefully each day. The brought from a well at a neighboring farm result obtained not only for health, but also home, or from a near-by spring. Much is for the esthetic influence upon the children, dependent upon this water supply, for it will have a most salutary effect upon a comaffects every home in the district where there munity. Then there are the questions of a are school children. disease germs there is serious danger for the proper condition of outbuildings, the all who are supplied with the water. It is ventilation and warming of the school-room, of great importance, therefore, that the all of which when properly cared for will school water supply should be carefully make stronger and healthier children. tested, and guarded by health authorities.

for several hours, and dust which may con- regard?

sickness and even death was caused by bad tain disease germs is allowed to collect on and especially contaminated the surface of the water. The children all drink from the same cup, thus increasing

Would it not be a wise and possible provision to supply each child, either at the "We have not had sickness in our family expense of the school, or from the home of the pupil, with an individual drinking cup, and to keep the water-pail closed when not

Many school room floors are not scrubbed fatal, were caused by throwing waste water more than once a year and yet a home kitchen, where there are fewer persons, We have been interested in answers to receives at least a weekly mopping. Questions 2 and 8 regarding the sanitary danger from accumulated dust is great, as it forms a dangerous medium for bacteria. All of the children in a school district Schoolroom dust from the floor, from out Should there be suitable site from a sanitary standpoint, and

Are the results to be obtained not a In many schools the pail holds the water sufficient recompense for all efforts in this

CHAUTAUQUA JUNIOR NATURALIST CLUBS.

CONDUCTED BY JNO. W. SPENCER, "UNCLE JOHN."

(Of Cornell University.)

where tardiness was vanquished.

ANY references have been made in to attend that one morning Sammy rushed our Junior Naturalist work to the breathless into the class room, bareheaded value of clubs in class room disci- and with his blouse in his hand, much to the pline. But one practical example is chagrin of his mother who followed and worth a score of precepts. Here is a case finished his dressing. If any teacher doubts The the efficacy of nature study in quieting that teacher was troubled much by straggling restlessness which attacks all of us at the pupils and tried the plan of having ten-min- coming of spring days, let her put aside her ute talks on club work immediately after the routine work for ten minutes, read the followopening exercises. She had no more tardi- ing leaflet to the children, and talk awhile of ness. In fact, the children were so anxious the green fields and their joyous inhabitants.

TWO LITTLE PAPER MAKERS.

want to be naturalists, you and I, and must go to the great out-of-doors for our informatwo groups of paper makers is known by the tion. Even on the subject of paper making name Ves'-pa, you may not remember at we shall find much there to interest us.

most mischievous pranks, one of the days, perhaps, when a single glance out of the window will make you shiver and turn gratea journey on the road to long ago.

ask you to travel, but you will not mind since geography book. Such thoughts are not for I shall let you rest awhile in sunny Egypt. There you will learn how the people in that far-away country made paper hundreds and hundreds of years before its manufacture as mean no harm, they will not hurt you. we know it today was even thought of.

pa-py'-rus plant. triangular stalk. The paper makers of old its history. took a piece of the stalk, removed the outwith a sharp instrument. the juice of the plant. together, end to end.

You will be interested to learn, by examining. consulting a cyclopedia, how centuries passed respect for two groups of small insects that appeared each with its little head hanging

The lesson this month is to be on paper you will come to know this year, since they making and paper makers. Now do not were the first manufacturers of paper. It think that I am going to ask you to go into may be that it was from them that their factories where you will see a great deal human brothers learned that paper could be of machinery and many people at work. We made from vegetable fibre reduced to pulp.

If I tell you that the more skilful of these first that you have heard of them, but if I say Of course this leaflet may reach you some that the little creatures are hornets or yellow day when Jack Frost has been up to his jackets, then I am sure each face will take on a most knowing look. Many a boy will feel a stinging sensation over the right corner of his left eye as he recalls a past encounter fully to the fire. If so, snuggle down in with one of these same yellow jackets. front of the cheerful blaze and in fancy take Perhaps some revengeful spirit will wish that one of the "brigands" would fly past his Back nearly four thousand years I shall desk so that he might lay it low with his a naturalist. Hornets are not brigands. They may be quick-tempered, but, if you convince them by cautious behavior that you

The Vespa wasps are social; that is, a The Egyptian paper was made from the great many live together. In each colony Perhaps the peculiar there are three forms, males, females, and qualities of the plant were discovered by workers. They all die at the end of the some naturalist, although, so far as we know, season with the exception of a few young there was no Uncle John in those days nor females. You need not be afraid, therewere there any naturalist clubs. At any fore, to take down any old hornet's nest rate, these old Egyptians evidently kept that you may find at this time of the year, their eyes open for they observed the pa-py- for it is deserted. Examine it closely, rus very closely. It is a tall reed that grows taking it apart no matter how fine the specifrom twelve to fifteen feet high and has a men may be, while I tell you something of

All last winter a mother wasp lay sleepside of the rind and unrolled the inner part ing in some secluded nook about your house On this sheet or garden. In the spring she came out and another was placed crosswise, and the two commenced to make preparations to found a were fastened together by means of gum, or colony. She worked industriously, tearing The paper was off pieces of weather-worn wood with her increased in length by fastening the sheets mouth parts and chewing them into pulp. This she moulded into the neat little cells Such was the paper made in ancient which you see in the nest that you are

As soon as a few of the cells could be before anything better was found to take its used Mother Yellow Jacket laid an egg in place. You will then feel a great deal of each. In a short time the young wasps

nient, indeed, to have their heads hanging nature during your quest. down at meal time.

When the young wasps had grown as large as young wasps have any need to grow, they shut themselves up in cocoons, the ends of which completely covered the openings of the cells. There they remained in the pupa state until their wings were grown and their black and yellow jackets were as fine as their mother's. You will notice what short, stout bodies the Vespa wasps have and how they fold their wings back when at rest.

The first brood was made up of workers. They immediately began to enlarge the home and to clean out their old cells so that they might be used again. Mother Yellow Jacket laid more eggs, one in each of the carefully prepared cradles, and from them there were hatched males, females, and workers. These were fed and cared for by the first brood until they shut themselves up in their cells in preparation for the time to come when they, too, should have wings and black and vellow jackets. Thus the colony grew, and each new brood doing its best for the good of the wasp community.

The other group of paper makers, Po-lis'tes by name, belongs to the same family as Vespa and the members lead similar lives. Their nest is usually suspended by means of a stalk. Sometimes these wasps are friendly enough to build a nest outside the schoolroom window. There is no envelope around their home such as the hornets make and we can watch them more easily.

These wasps look something like muddaubers but are easily distinguished from them for they have not such long waists. In color they are either brownish or black, banded with yellow.

Except in large cities it will not be very

down near the opening of the cell. Then by Po-lis'-tes. Some warm February day the mother had plenty of work for she must start out determined to find one of these prepare food for them of well chewed in- abandoned homes. Look in the bushes or sects, and sweets from the blossoms and fruit trees or on the roofs and eaves of buildings. in your garden. Occasionally she went to Search carefully in the old corn shed in which the aphids, or plant-lice, for some honey-dew. Po-lis'-tes may have hidden a nest last year. Then flying from cell to cell she fed each If you are not successful in finding one you hungry little creature, finding it very conve- will learn some other interesting lesson in Spring often sends some quiet little messenger even into this so-called dreary winter month. It may be a brave pussy-willow, or a mourning-cloak butterfly, or perhaps a gentle breeze that speaks of birds and flowers and sweet warm days. Let us hear the message.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STUDY.

The nest of Vespa has an envelope covering the cells. How many layers are there in it? Can you see any difference in the direction of the layers on top of the nest and those that are below?

How many stories high is this paper castle? Note the difference in the size of the stories. Where are the smallest? How many cells are there in each?

Compare the nest of Po-lis'-tes with that of Ves'-pa. In what way do they differ?

When these social wasps are in the pupa state they are protected by cocoons. Pieces of these cocoons cling to the old nests. Are they made of the same material as the cells?

Write the following suggestions on the blackboard and leave them there for a few weeks.

1. Who will see the first wasp this year?

2. Notice whether it is Ves'-pa, Po-lis'-tes, or a mud-dauber with its very long waist.

3. Who will be able to send Uncle John the most complete story of wasps he has observed by June 21? ALICE G. MCCLOSKEY.

Tell the little ones that on the following morning you will read Uncle John's letter to

You may forget it when morning comes, but see if the children do.

MY DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:-

When summer comes I wish you would become intimately acquainted with the wasps. I know that some people are afraid of them and have trouble with them. As a rule this is unnecessary. If people will quietly mind their own business the wasps will mind theirs. I admit having been stung when I had no thought of harming them. That was due to the fact that they misunderstood my motives. The other day I saw a boy hit another with a snowball. The first boy meant it in fun, but the second boy took it in earnest and there was a "scrap" right on the spot. This is about the difficult to find a hornet's nest or one made way with wasps. They are too quick-tempered to take

and there will be a hot spot wherever they may hit. They seldom sting cattle or horses, and they will not sting you if you approach them quietly. At my farm home last summer I formed an intimate acquaintance with several families of wasps. Each family had its particular way of preparing a home and "bringing up" the youngsters. After the day's work was done and supper eaten, I occupied a hammock on the back porch and there watched them coming in and going out of their homes about sunset time. I would be tired and glad to rest, but they seemed as fresh for work as they were in early morning. Sunset and sunrise were the same to them. During the middle of the day I met the same fellows out in my vineyard and fruit orchards. They seemed just as busy as at twilight. They are good judges of ripe fruit, too. When we are canning fruit they know what is being done in the kitchen. They come in large numbers and cling to the screen doors and wait to be asked to come in. They catch a large number of flies. I know a very wealthy man who rides to his office at 10 o'clock each morning in an automobile. People call him Mr. Midas. A number of years ago he went to his work with a dinner pail in

a joke. If you go flailing the air with bushes and things trying to drive them away, they will strike back and there will be a hot spot wherever they may hit. The would be called Jake yet only he had an interest in a patent for making paper out of wood. They seldom sting cattle or horses, and they will not sting you if you approach them quietly. At my farm home last summer I formed an intimate acquaintance with several families of wasps. Each family had its particular way of preparing a home and "bringing up" the youngsters. After the day's work was done and supper eaten, I occupied a hammock on the back porch and there watched them coming in and going out

Some of my Junior Naturalists have sent me valentines of which I am very proud. I have no idea who sent them. I am very much puzzled to find out.

You may not suspect the fact but spring is not far away. Have you made any plans for apartments for summer boarders?

Cordially your uncle,

JOHN W. SPENCER.

A leaflet and letter is furnished to each member of a club each month. For information in regard to organizing Junior Naturalist Clubs, address Bureau of Nature Study, Caxton Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

EASTER.

BY EDWIN L. SABIN.

The barrier stone has rolled away,
And loud the angels sing;
The Christ comes forth this blessed day
To reign, a deathless king.
For shall we not believe He lives
Through such awakening?
Behold, how God each April gives
The miracle of spring.

EASTER CAROL.

BY GEORGE NEWELL LOVEJOY.

Oh, Earth! throughout thy borders
Re-don thy fairest dress;
And everywhere, oh, Nature!
Throb with new happiness;
Once more to new creation
Awake, and death gainsay.
For death is swallowed up of life,
And Christ is risen today!

Let peals of jubilation
Ring out in all the lands;
With hearts of deep elation
Let sea with sea clasp hands;
Let one supreme Te Deum
Roll round the World's highway,
For death is swallowed up of life,
And Christ is risen today!



COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D. D. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D. HENRY W. WARREN, D. D. J. M. GIBSON, D. D.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D. JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL. D. WM. C. WILKINSON, D. D. W. P. KANE, D. D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

THE CLASS OF 1902.

Preparations for the graduation of the class of 1902 are receiving much thought from the officers and committees appointed last year. Dr. J. H. Barrows has been invited to deliver the Recognition Day address, this being the first time in the history of the C. L. S. C. that a class president has delivered the address to his own classmates. The class poem has also been provided by the 1902's themselves, and the secretary reports that she has had many letters from members who hope to graduate at Chautauqua. The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Chancellor Vincent, whose presence at Chautauqua will make the coming season a memorable one. Letters have also been received by the class secretary from " some who can never so much as hope to be there," and many of these breathe as strong a class spirit as if it had been fanned by frequent contact with fellow comrades. A glance at the foreign list of the class shows that among the probable graduates are members in Australia, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, and Chile. Letters from some isolated members of 1902 appear in our " News from Circles and Readers" for this month, and show how faithfully Chautauqua ideals are being realized by these representatives of the class.

year? If so, you need a few words of friendly advice. Make up your mind pretty definitely whether graduation is out of the question. If you are to be at Chautauqua or at another assembly to graduate, you will need to finish your reading before Recognition Day. If, however, you expect to take your diploma at home, you have until October 1st. You know, of course, that the filling of memoranda is not required. can do this work after you have graduated and add the seals to your diploma. If careful consideration makes it evident that duties will prevent your graduating in 1902, then adopt 1903 as your class and get all the inspiration possible from being associated with them. Many C. L. S. C. members have been obliged to drop back a year, or two years, and your case would be by no means exceptional. Whatever happens, "press on, he conquers who wills." That was the motto of the Class of '84 and they conquered gloriously by means of it.



GOOD NEWS OF ALUMNI HALL.

A recent letter from Mr. John A. Seaton. the treasurer of the Alumni Hall Association, reports encouraging progress with the build-His letter is in acknowledgment of funds from the Class of 1904, and incidentally mentions that the committee need all the money available from the classes so as to Are you a semi-discouraged member of get the building in the best possible shape the Class of 1902, beginning to face the for this summer. He says: "The work fact that this may not be your graduation that we are doing this winter will beautify

thing we have done before. It includes the own country many a wireless message flashed finishing of the plastering and woodwork of across the wide Atlantic to the city in the the entire lower hall, the staircases com- Alps, and the Bryant Bell at Chautauqua plete to the top, and the upper hall at the rang seventy strokes at noon. The suggeshead of the front stairs."



Vincent which was celebrated in his foreign the privilege of sending his acknowledg-

Jurich, 76.23, 1902.

Dear Kate Kinball: How can I adequately Express my appreciation of the Kind suggestion that brought this Shower , This delight. ful tempert of tributes from apprecentations of the C. L. S. C. on the occasion of my Ser. entick kitchen! From so many place, for So many people, in so many forms of superian - all to feverous and So underwel! I cannot write to all. I am etrong and were, atthough "oll", but not strong enough to write to each on all that I feel in the presence of so many words of effection and confidence.

Since to you i am indebtet for this surprise may I not through you hunt at my uniturable gratition to all for this delipage testing? Yours in unabetel cur-

thesisam for Chantengra", John & bineart ber of the C. L. S. C. but

good will both from his adopted country and QUAN articles which he, as counselor, from his native land. The cheerful tones of frequently recommends to others. a Swiss band were the first strains that author of "Ten times one is Ten" is the greeted him on the morning of the 23rd, and sort of leader who believes in "keeping a little later a "Männerchor" the members touch with the rank and file," and naturally of which had walked five miles in the early his first impulse as a C. L. S. C. counselor morning hours, sang beneath his window. was to enter into the friendliest possible In church the congregation rose in honor of relations with those whom he was to counsel.

the interior of the building more than any- to commemorate the occasion. From our tion in the February CHAUTAUQUAN that C. L. S. C. members and circles send letters of greeting resulted in such a multitude of The seventieth birthday of Chancellor friendly messages that the Chancellor asks

> ments by means of a personal letter to the Round Table.

THE THIRD OF APRIL IN BOSTON.

Another anniversary occasion also of great interest to Chautauquans is the eightieth birthday of Dr. Edward E. Hale which is to be celebrated in Boston with appropriate ceremonies on the third of April. Dr. Hale has been one of the C. L. S. C. counselors since 1886 and has always cherished this relation to Chautauqua. Many graduates of the C. L. S. C. have been proud to receive their diplomas from his hand, and the C. L. S. C. Class of 1885 at the New England assembly many years ago elected him as an honorary member. Dr. Hale is entitled to recognition not merely as an honorary memas a regular graduate who

home, combined most happily expressions of has read the very books and Chautauthe day and the choir sang a special hymn All members of the C. L. S. C. will, we doubt to our beloved counselor.



THE 1903'S CLASS PIN.

The "quarter-century" class is evidently pervaded by strong class spirit. The president writes with much enthusiasm of the friendly letters received from all parts of the country. Nineteen hundred and three will be a gala year at Chautauqua - the twenty-fifth anniversary of the C. L. S. C. - and the 1903's do well to gird their armor on early and be ready to show their colors. The following letter from the president will be read with much interest:

DEAR FELLOW CLASSMATES:

The demand for the class pin has been large since the February number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, and the president wishes to thank the class for their hearty cooperation.

Many one-dollar bills have been received, with a request that the change go towards a class banner or class debt.

The post-office money orders should be made payable at the Providence office, as Edgewood is a suburb of that city.

The pin meets with the hearty approval of all, and it is hoped every member will secure one this winter so as to wear it one year before graduation.

One member from Hilo, Hawaii, writes, with all the class enthusiasm possible, that she is wearing the pin daily. Almost every state in the union has members who are devoted to our red, white, and blue - the colors of the "Quarter-Century Class."

Fraternally yours,

MRS. ALICE M. HEMENWAY, 116 Columbia avenue, Edgewood, R. I.



THE LOCAL READER VERSUS THE C. L. S. C. MEMBER.

The president of one very wide-awake circle asks how she can induce the members of the local circle to become enrolled Chautauquans. There are several ways in which membership may be encouraged; one of these is to make practical use of the membership book at the meetings. Let a certain part of the time at occasional meetings be devoted to discussion of the answers to the memoranda questions. Another plan would be to emphasize class associations. Try to

not, on the third of April send in thought develop class spirit among the undergraduates their heartiest messages of congratulation and make the presentation of certificates and diplomas important social occasions in the life of the circle. Another very effective nethod is that of organizing a Society of the Hall in the Grove restricted to graduates, and holding a yearly banquet and social gathering. Such societies have done much to foster the Chautauqua spirit and in many communities exert a very important influence. Have the circles further suggestions?



REMBRANDT'S ETCHING OF FAUST CONJURING UP THE EARTH-SPIRIT.

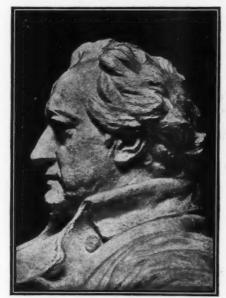
REMBRANDT'S ETCHING OF FAUST.

Long before Goethe wrote his "Faust," the great Dutch artist Rembrandt, who was familiar with the Faust legend, made the now famous etching which represents Faust conjuring up the earth-spirit. The dazzling nature of the earth-spirit, "terrible to behold," was a difficult subject for an artist, and our illustration is necessarily an imperfect copy of the picture; yet it is interesting as showing another of the many ways in which the story of Faust has impressed itself upon human kind.



ENGLAND AND RUSSIA FOR 1902. Announcements of the new year's course

are calling forth enthusiastic comments. the Goethe Society of Vienna, two years ago. From Wichita Mrs. Piatt writes: "I have In this the sculptor shows us the man in all heard many expressions of pleasure over the the maturity of his great powers, the poet fact that Russia will be included in next who has grappled with "the heart history year's study. Many of our alumni will read of a century" and who out of the struggle again. I am sure you would be pleased if has brought strength and inspiration to his you could know how full and rich an intel-fellow men. lectual life is kept up in the ten circles here. In clubs and church and in society some one familiar with Chautauqua methods is always in demand." Various clubs outside of the



HEAD OF GOETHE. FROM THE MONUMENT AT VIENNA. C. L. S. C. have already written for the English-Russian course and the interest promises to be very wide-spread.



TWO VIEWS OF GOETHE.

The accompanying illustrations show us two views of Goethe, both representing him in the later years of his life. In the portrait by Schwerdgeburth, painted in Goethe's eighty-third year, we feel not only the



A CORRECTION.

The announcement of the supplementary seal courses in the March CHAUTAUQUAN omitted to state that graduates who were not taking the regular course, but who wanted to read "Men and Cities of Italy" and "Studies in the Poetry of Italy" might substitute these two books for either "Makers of Florence" in Course 2, or for "Rome of Today and Yesterday" in Course 3. THE CHAUTAUQUAN requirements in connection with Courses 4 and 5 were also omitted. Therefore readers taking up these courses should be sure to secure the special circular issued by the Chautauqua Office.



OUR STUDY OF FAUST.

Some months ago the Outlook asked ten well-known men to mention the ten writers who, they considered, had exerted the greatest influence upon the thought of the nineteenth century. A specific work of each was also to be named. Our readers may remember that the only work selected by each one of the ten was Darwin's "Origin of Species." Hegel's "Logic" had eight votes, and Goethe's "Faust" came next with six. As we are to study "Faust" during these next few weeks, we shall do so with added interest when we realize how great an influence it has exerted. Boyesen says of Goethe's writings, that the reader "may take exception to many things and occasionally his prejudices may be roughly dealt with; but he will be roused to strength but also the delicacy and refine- thought, and he will erelong learn to see ment of the poet's personality, and some- more deeply and to see much to which he thing also of the character of his intense was blind before." Let us get clearly in and expressive eyes which so strongly im- mind the story as Dr. Deering has so pressed all who knew him. The other illus- effectively told it for us and then read and tration is from the fine monument erected by reread as much of the poem itself as posfollowing selections from Part I. which will of these. The picture which we reproduce be of special interest to the general reader: herewith will give some idea of the skill and The Prologue in Heaven.

Scene I: The opening monologue by Faust and the scene simple life of the Tyrolese peasant. with the Earth-Spirit.

The Easter promenade.

Scene IV: In Faust's study.

Scene V: In Auerbach's cellar.

Scene VII and following: The story of Margaret, omitting Scene XXII.



TENIERS AND DEFREGGER.



ON A FURLOUGH. FROM A PAINTING BY FRANZ DEFREGGER.

Hulme refers to the works of Teniers and Defregger, which may set our enthusiastic readers upon a search for copies of the paintings of these artists. A volume of the Great Artists Series, covering Dutch, Flemish, and German painters, gives some account of the works of Teniers, but Defregger, the famous artist of the Tyrol, is not so easily found. His fine series of paintings relating to Andreas Hofer and the Tyrolese struggle against Napoleon, do not seem to be available in cheap form except in the Soule photographs, which cost from fifteen to thirty cents each. In the Travel

Dr. Deering has kindly indicated the two illustrated articles which show several charm with which the artist portrays the



The enthusiasm of graduates over their work in special courses is pleasant evidence that many of our readers live up to the Chautauqua ideal - the four years' course to give the broad outlook, and then further reading and study in the lines thus suggested. Much interest has been shown by the Many of our graduates do this through the circles in their study of the artists associated medium of the specialized supplementary with this year's reading. In our Reading courses, in order that they may have the Journey Through the Black Forest, Professor helpful guidance of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

Others want to devote their time wholly to books. A circle which took up with great thoroughness the course on Russia which was prepared for the C. L. S. C. by Miss Hapgood, writes as follows of its work:

"I have never told you how particularly fine the Russian course seemed to us. The books we used were intensely interesting and we read as many as possible of those recommended by Miss Hapgood, gladly avoiding those she condemned as dull or untrustworthy. I am still treating myself to Miss Hapgood's translations and feel

that no one could have made a more thorough and fascinating outline of study than the one pursued in this special course. This course need only be looked into to recommend it to all your graduate readers, and we are glad to thank you for our own pleasure in it."

As next year's regular course will give considerable attention to Russia, it will be an excellent time for our graduates to try Miss Hapgood's study pamphlet and at the same time have the help of THE CHAUTAUQUAN articles.



From a member of 1902 in Mississippi: "I find so much pleasure in each year's work, and think surely it must all have been designed solely for young mothers Club programs attention is called to one or like myself, so completely does it keep them in touch

with that which is best in literature and art. I am somewhat behind as our third baby boy came to see us the first day of last May, but I sincerely hope to join the procession through the Golden Gate in August next. I have already begun on this year's work and enjoy it hugely. My husband hopes to catch up by June that he also may enter the Golden Gate."



SOME GERMAN PROVERBS.

If you are an anvil, be patient; if you are a hammer, strike hard.

The best is what one has in his hand.

The eagle does not catch flies.

One beats the bush, and another catches the bird.

The key that is used grows bright.

The wise man has long ears and a short tongue.

The cat loves fish, but is loath to wet her feet.

The sun-dial counts only the bright hours. Abroad, one has a hundred eyes, at home. not one.

One "take this" is better than ten "God help you's."

Gold lies deep in the mountains, dirt on the highway.

Love your neighbor, but don't pull down the fence.



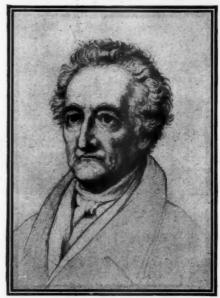
"Two plowed in a field. One plowed straight, keeping his eyes upon the ground. No weeds grew, and he gathered great stores of corn. When he died his son inherited much land. He lived in comfort and plowed in his father's fields. The other's furrows were not straight. At times he stopped to listen to the lark, or to admire a flower that grew upon a weed. He knew the names of the plants, and their time of flowering - he knew the names of the stars also. He died owning no goods or lands. His son inherited his father's poverty. He inherited also his father's love of nature, and became a great artist whose name and fame spread over two continents.'



"SPEECH IS SILVER."

Most students pass through a certain season in their college life which might be called the "slang period." The attack begins early but usually abates during the

tence. Though he has long since outgrown this boyish weakness and has trained himself to speak with force and elegance, the result was achieved only by deliberate effort, for the slang habit is apt to curtail one's powers of expression. The Chautauquan's peril is different from that of the college student, yet it is even more insidious. Every day we



GOETHE IN HIS 83RD YEAR. FROM A PORTRAIT BY SCHWERDGEBURTH.

hear both "faulty English" and the most careless sort of slang all about us, and all unconsciously we are in danger of dropping into lax ways of speaking. How many wellbred people of our acquaintance answer all sorts of questions with that mangled and hackneyed phrase "Well, I should say," or describe their own and other people's activities chiefly by the word "hustle." A very good way to get rid of some of these obnoxious tendencies might be for each member of a circle to jot down the incorrect or inelegant forms of speech heard within the space of two weeks, and the connection in which they are used. He should select especially those which he finds himself in junior year. A graduate of Yale once said danger of adopting. At the circle meetings that at a certain stage of his college course let each member report results and all unite he could hardly speak a correct English sen- in revising the sentences so that they may



GOLDEN GATE AND ARCHES IN ST. PAUL'S GROVE. HALL OF PHILOSOPHY ON THE RIGHT.

lose nothing in effectiveness. It will be helpful to readers of the Round Table if circles will send in such sentences with their corrections, so that we may all get the benefit of their experience.

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Few Chautauquans wnose associations with St. Paul's Grove are chiefly those of Recognition Day or the vesper hour, realize how completely the grove is transformed when once Winter holds it in his icv grasp. The gate and arches stand up in ghostly isolation amid the leafless trunks of the shivering maples, while the winter birds and the wood folk are the only living creatures which venture to hold matins or vespers within the lonely Hall. Yet gate and arches can afford to bide their time. They stand as symbols of great activities of human life, its expression in history, in literature, in science, and in faith. Winter in the grove suggests the winters common to human experience, yet even these the stout-hearted poet, John Burroughs, reminds us are merely times of "waiting":

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years

My heart shall reap where it has sown, And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own and draw

The brook that springs in yonder height;
So flows the good with equal law

Unto the soul of pure delight.

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea.

Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high
Can keep my own away from me.



A PRACTICAL PROBLEM IN SPEECH.

One member reports that the phrase "as far as" is a frequent stumbling-block to her. When is this phrase to be used and when the kindred one "so far as"? The Standard Dictionary seems to put the distinction very clearly, and from this authority we quote as follows:

As far as, as soon as, as long as are usually interchangeable with so far as, etc., but if the extent or degree usually implied in these phrases is to be emphasized at all, however slightly, so is used preferably to as.

"We said of conduct, that it is the simplest thing in the world as far as knowledge is concerned, but the hardest thing in the world as far as doing is concerned."

"Therefore, we fulfil the law of our being so far as

our being is esthetic and intellective, as well as so far as. In the as far as of the first quotation there is no as it is moral."-Matthew Arnold.

reference to, and limitation of extent conveyed in so far or "with respect to knowledge."

such reference; for "as far as knowledge is concerned" In the second of these quotations there is a distinct there might be substituted "in relation to knowledge"



OUTLINE OF READING AND PROGRAMS.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."

"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."

"Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY-October 1.

BRYANT DAY-November, second Sunday. MILTON DAY-December 9.

COLLEGE DAY-January, last Thursday.

LANIER DAY-February 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY-February, second Sunday. LONGFELLOW DAY-February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY-April 23.

ADDISON DAY-May 1.

SPECIAL SUNDAY-May, second Sunday.

SPECIAL SUNDAY-July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY-August, first Sunday after first Tuesday.

St. Paul's Day-August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

RECOGNITION DAY-August, third Wednesday.



OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

MARCH 25 - APRIL 1 -

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Critical Studies in German Literature - Schiller.

Required Book: Imperial Germany. Chap. 9.

APRIL 1-8-

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: A Tramp Through the Southern Black Forest.

Required Book: Imperial Germany. Chaps. 10 and 11.

APRIL 8-15-

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: A Tramp Through the Southern Black Forest.

Required Book: Imperial Germany. Chaps. 12 and 13.

APRIL 15-22-

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Critical Studies in German Literature - Goethe. Part I.

Required Book: Imperial Germany. Summary and Conclusion.

APRIL 22-29-

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Chap. 13.

Required Book: Some First Steps in Human Progress. Chaps. 1-5.

APRIL 29-MAY 6 -

Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Chap. 14.

Required Book: Some First Steps in Human Progress. Chaps. 6-9.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES.

Every Chautauqua student who has time and opportunity will undoubtedly want to read more of Faust than the selections which Professor Deering's limited space has enabled him to give. As will be noticed in the article, Bayard Taylor's translation is recommended, and those who can read with it Professor Boyesen's commentary will gain new ideas of this great poem. See also paragraph on "Our Study of Faust" in the Round

MARCH 25 - APRIL 1-

- 1. Papers: The Early Life of Schiller; his relation to Goethe; Some of the ideas expressed in his writings. (See bibliography.)
- 2. Readings: The Maiden from Afar. (See memory selection in C. L. S. C. membership book.) Madame de Staël on Schiller. (See The Library Shelf in March number.) Carlyle on Schiller. (See The Library Shelf in March number.)
- 3. Roll-call: Answered by quotations from Schiller.
- 4. Reading: Selections from Bayard Taylor's article in the Atlantic Monthly for January, 1875, describing Schiller's life at Weimar.
- 5. Discussion: Imperial Germany. Chap. 9. (It is suggested that the four sections of this chapter be assigned to four different members each of whom shall lead the discussion on a given section. It would be interesting to compare German society with American, so far as possible, and to have one member note the particulars in which we may profitably learn from our neighbors across the sea.)

APRIL 1-8-

- 1. Roll-call: Reports on paragraphs in Highways and Byways.
- Map Review of Germany.

- 3. Brief Papers on Characteristics of German Women: Goethe's Women. Schiller's Women. Some Royal German Women. (See Lives of Goethe and Schiller, and individual biographies.)
- 4. Reading: Selection from The Weibertreue (see Harper's Magazine, Vol. 65); also from "The 6. Japanese University for Women" (see page 16 of this magazine), "German Mistress and Maid," Review of Reviews for March, page 360.
- 5. Quiz on Chaps. 10 and 11 of Imperial Germany.
- 6. Reading: Selection from "A Woman Student's Experience in a German University," The Nation, July 1, 1897. Also from "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

APRIL 8-15-

- 1. Roll-call: Legends of the Black Forest. (See
- 2. Pronunciation Drill: Proper names in Reading 1. Journey article.
- 3. Papers: The Black Forest in History. (See Séguin's "The Black Forest.") Rudolph of Hapsburg. (See histories of Austria, and En- 2. cyclopedia Britannica.) Forestry in this Coun- 3. try (bulletins of the New York State College of Forestry may be secured by addressing the Director, Ithaca, N. Y.)
- 4. Reading: Description of Rafting. (See The (See pages 230-1 and earlier pages in Séguin's volume.)
- 5. Papers: Black Forest Customs. (See bibliography.)
- 6. Readings: The Trumpeter of Säkkingen. (See The Library Shelf.) Selections from Black's "In Silk Attire," Auerbach's "Black Forest Stories," or from descriptions of the valleys in the various works in bibliography.

APRIL 15-22-

- 1. Roll-call: Quotations from Goethe.
- 2. Brief Papers: Goethe's youth. (See Goethe and Schiller-Boyesen, Chap. 1.) Goethe's "Götz" and "Werther." Goethe and Schiller. Goethe 2. at Weimar. (See Boyesen, also "The Goethe 3. Reading: Selection from "The Smallest Gem in House at Weimar," Scribner's Magazine, November, 1889; and "The Goethe Archives," The Forum, August, 1895.)
- 3. Music: The Erl King Goethe, or recitation of 4. Quiz on Chap. 4 of Formative Incidents. many." (Scribner's.)
- Quiz on " Critical Study."
- 5. Discussion: Goethe's Faust, Part I. (A specially

- appointed leader should, with Taylor's translation, take up the points brought out by Dr. Deering and give further illustrative extracts. Boyesen's commentary will also be found most helpful.)
- The closing number of the program might be devoted to a summary of Imperial Germany. The circle should be divided into two sections, one of which should be prepared with the strong, the other with the weak points of German people. Each side should in turn present some point of view which the other may oppose. The umpire must decide which side has the best of the case and the fate of the nation, so far as the circle is concerned, will rest upon the number of points scored in its favor.

APRIL 22-29-

- Roll-call: Answered by mentioning some of the most important facts relating to Germany and the Germans, which have been brought out in connection with the visit of Prince Henry.
- Quiz on Some First Steps in Human Progress
- Reading: The Islanders, by Rudyard Kipling (February World's Work), or selection from the article on Lyman Abbott in the same magazine. (Dr. Abbott has been a counselor of the C. L. S. C. since its organization.)
- Library Shelf.) Also the Clock Industry. 4. Discussion: Chap. 13, Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Each member might make a brief summary of the problems confronting respectively, England, the United States, and the Confederate States. This would make the chapter very clear to each one and a comparison of these summaries would give a good start for the discussion.
 - Pronunciation match on proper names in the Required Reading.

APRIL 29-MAY 6-

- 1. Roll-call: Answered by examples of the correct and incorrect use of the phrases as far as and so far as. (See Round Table.)
- Discussion of Some First Steps in Human Progress.
- the Kaiser's Crown" (page 15 of this magazine), also from "A Day With the New Education," THE CHAUTAUQUAN, March, 1900.
- the poem, or Reading from "Humor of Ger- 5. Debate: Resolved that the Twentieth Century's debt to Germany is greater than its debt to Italy.
 - Discussion: What can the circle do to express its altruistic spirit?

THE TRAVEL CLUB.

Two of the following programs are based upon the Black Forest Journey in this magazine, and a third is added covering the Tyrol, which lies just southeast of the Black Forest and forms a natural connection between Italy and Germany. Clubs which use the full four programs each month, may very profitably take up for the fourth week, either The Dolomites, described in Miss Amelia B. Edwards's "Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys," or the Italian Lake Region as a preliminary to the study of Switzerland itself which will form the Reading Journey for May.

First Week -

- Roll call: Answered by legends of the Northern Black Forest.
- Black Forest," Séguin). The Duchy of Baden. (See Encyclopedia Britannica).
- 3. Pronunciation match: Drill on proper names in Third Week-Reading Journey.
- 4. Readings: Description of rafting in the Forest. (See Séguin; also "The Library Shelf"). Wordsworth's sonnet on the Source of the Danube.
- 5. Papers: Clock Making and Hat Industries. (See pp. 230-1, and earlier pages in Séguin). Characteristics of the Peasants. Famous Battles of the Black Forest. (See bibliography).
- Reading: Selection from Auerbach's "Black Forest Stories."

Second Week -

- Roll-call: Legends of the Southern Black Forest.
- 2. Paper: Rudolph of Hapsburg. (See "Story of the Nations," Austria; also Encyclopedia Britannica).
- 3. Reading: Selections descriptive of the Black Forest Valleys. (See Bayard Taylor's "Views Afoot"; also bibliography). Or, from Mark Twain's chapter on The Black Forest Ants in 5. " A Tramp Abroad."
- Papers: The Kingdom of Wurtemberg. (See En-

- cyclopedia Britannica). Customs of the Black Forest. (See volume by H. W. Wolff). The City of Freiburg. (See Chapter XV. by Wolff).
- Papers: The Black Forest in History. (See "The 5. Papers: The Trumpeter of Säkkingen. (See "The Library Shelf)." Descriptions from Black's "In Silk Attire."

- 1. Roll-call: Tyrolese customs and experiences. (See volume on "The Tyrol," by Geo. E. Waring, Jr.; also article in The Century for April 1897).
- Papers: The Early History of the Tyrol. Encyclopedia Britannica and histories of Austria). The Story of Andreas Hofer. (See Miss Muhlbach's "Andreas Hofer." Encyclopedia Britannica, and New England Magazine for July, 1896).
- 3. Reading: Selections from Miss Muhlbach's "Andreas Hofer," or from article with this title in New England Magazine for July, 1896. Selection from life of Defregger in Magazine of Art for 1886.
- Papers: The City of Innsbruck. (See Baedeker's "Austria," and Curtis Guild's "Abroad Again"; also Encyclopedia Britannica).
- Reading: Selection from "One Thousand Miles through the Alps," Scribner's Magazine, July, 1896. Or from Auerbach's "On the Heights."

CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS.

DOMESTIC

1. Roll-call: Answers to the question: What do you 1. Roll-call: Give reasons for considering the Angloconsider most significant in connection with Prince Henry's visit to the United States?

- 2. Papers: (a) Condensed reports of Woman's Suf- 2. Papers: (a) The crisis in Spain. (b) Character frage conventions and meetings of Daughters of the American Revolution, Mothers' Congress, and National Council of Women. (b) How in America.
- 3. Readings: (a) From "The Foundations of American Policy," by A. B. Hart. (Macmillan Co.) (b) From "Arbitration in American Diplomacy." (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for April.) (c) From accounts of laboratory experiments by Dr. Loeb and Dr. Matthews in The Century and McClure's for March.
- 4. Discussion: Resolved, That annexation is the best practical solution of the Cuban problem of

FOREIGN.

- Japanese alliance an epoch-making international event.
- sketch of Pope Leo XIII. (c) Famous productions of Goethe's "Faust." (d) Forestry in Germany and the United States.
- Alaska is governed. (c) The German element 3. Readings: (a) From "The Japanese University for Women." (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for April.) (b) "The Islanders," by Rudyard Kipling. (World's Work for February.) (c) From "The Smallest Gem in the Kaiser's Crown." (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for April.) (d) From Colquhoun's "The Mastery of the Pacific." (Macmillan Co.)
 - Geographical Test: Award prize to the person present who shall draw the most accurate outline map showing the position of Japan relative to Asia and America.

NEWS SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC.

and residential section of Paterson, N. J., the loss states to secure aid for the fair. being about ten million dollars.

12.- The first International Woman Suffrage Con-National American Woman Suffrage Association began in Washington.

14.- Committees were appointed by the Louisiana February 9.—Fire destroyed the principal business Purchase Exposition Company to visit various eastern

17.- The House of Representatives passed the bill to repeal the war revenue taxes. The Senate passed a ference and the thirty-fourth annual convention of the bill establishing a permanent census office. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was reëlected president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, at Washington.

23.—Prince Henry of Prussia arrived in New York.

24.—The eleventh annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution closed at Washington; Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks was chosen president.

25.—The sixth National Congress of Mothers opened in Washington. The National Council of Women, in session at Washington, chose Mrs. William Tod Helmuth as president.

26.—The president decided to appoint Myron McCord marshal of Arizona. The Students' Volunteer quadrennial convention opened at Toronto.

27.—Congress paid its official tribute of respect to the memory of William McKinley, when in joint session, and in the presence of the chief officers of the government, the nation's guest, Prince Henry of Prussia, the diplomatic corps, etc., Secretary Hay delivered an oration upon the life and services of the late president. The National Congress of Mothers, in session at Washington, elected Mrs. Frederick Schoff of Philadelphia as president.

March 3.— Dr. William Stokes Lyman resigned the presidency of the University of Alabama, because of his advanced ago.

7.—Secretary Root ordered Governor Wood, at Havana, to come to Washington at his earliest convenience, for the purpose of conferring with the president and secretary of war in regard to the necessary steps to be taken for winding up the affairs of the military government in Cuba and the establishment of the Cuban Republic. It is believed that the transfer can be effected by May 1.

10.—John D. Long resigned from the secretaryship of the navy, and Congressman William H. Moody of Massachusetts was appointed to fill the place. FOREIGN.

February 10.—At a Spanish cabinet council the minister of foreign affairs was authorized to sign a treaty of friendship with the United States.

11.—The Tribuna, of Rome, stated that the American colony has decided to present statues of Longfellow and Hawthorne to the city of Rome.

20.— The conflict between the mobs at Barcelona and the Spanish authorities became so severe that a riot occurred, in which five hundred persons were killed or wounded.

22.—Miss Ellen Stone, the American missionary who was captured by brigands in the district of Salonika September 3rd, was released.

March 2.—The centenary celebration in France in honor of the memory of Victor Hugo closed at Paris with picturesque ceremonies, and a transfer of the Hugo homestead to the city. The celebration of the pontifical jubilee in honor of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the pope's coronation began in Rome.

7.— The Boers, commanded by General Delarey, won a decisive victory over the British, capturing General Lord Methuen and several hundred of his soldiers.

OBITHARY.

February 14.—Rev. Charles C. Carlton, president of Carlton College and a prominent Texan educator, died at Bonham, Texas.

18.—Dr. Newman Hall, the distinguished theologian, died in London.

23.—Samuel Rawson Gardiner, historian, died at Seven Oaks, England.

March 2.—Colonel Francis W. Parker, head of the School of Education, an institution affiliated with the Chicago University, died at Pass Christian, Mississippi. 7.—General Julius S. Estey died at Brattleboro, Ver-

mont.

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THE LIBRARY SHELF.

RAFTING IN THE BLACK FOREST.

One of the most picturesque features of Black Forest life handed down from the days when there were no railroads, is the rafting of timber from its home in the forest down the Rhine to the markets of Holland. The following account selected from "The Black Forest" by Séguin, gives a very vivid idea of the appearance of one of these forest rafts:

The pines having been sawn off a little above the roots, are slid from the mountain or hillside, where they have grown, into the never failing stream, which flows rapidly, over boulders and amid rapids, through the valley. Here they are pierced at each end and tied together with willow-roots, in rows of from four to ten according to the width of the stream. To this roughly constructed raft a similar one is joined, also

tied with willow-roots. To this another and another are added, until perhaps as many as thirty lengths of tall pine-trees have been joined. To the foremost a sort of rough bow — a hollowed tree trunk — is usually fixed, and the last section of the raft is fitted with a rudder formed of a stripling pine.

The frail, extraordinary looking craft is now launched on its rapid voyage. A man stands at the bow to steady it, the water flying up between the trees and drenching him at every yard. Another is at the helm. All along the raft, men furnished with poles or oars move rapidly from section to section, guiding here, restraining there, and at times having to use all their strength to cling on, liable to be swamped at every moment, as the raft rushes madly along with the impetuous torrent, dashing over rapids and through narrows and over boulders, twisting and curving as it follows the intricate windings of the stream, "like a thing of life"; not precisely after the fashion in which we ordinarily apply the term, but rather in the form of a

huge, black, wriggling serpent which seems to swim rather through than upon the surface of the stream, sending a rolling wave before it which surges up and through the tree trunks in a thousand hissing eddies.

As may well be believed, the navigation of these rafts requires no little skill, care, and knowledge of the locality; and the extreme rapidity with which they are carried over the sething water seems to the uninitiated onlooker simply a mad career towards destruction. As a matter of fact, however the streams are so shallow that little real danger exists.

Where the narrow mountain stream flows out into the scarcely less rapid river, the rafts are widened and joined to others until in time, when the broad and stately Rhine is reached, they are built up into those floating villages which may so often be observed upon the river—some of them, it is said, seven hundred feet long.

These constructions are very peculiar. They are formed of several layers of trees placed one on the other, and planked over with rough deal so as to form a deck. Upon this are erected various small huts and cabins; for the Rhine-raft carries often a population of not less than three or four hundred persons, the boatmen being accompanied by their wives and families; while cows, fowls, and pigs are also carried for the use of the crew, and we are assured that the domestic economy of an East Indiaman or an English man-of-war could hardly be more complete.



THE TRUMPETER OF SÄKKINGEN.

One of the most famous poems connected with the Black Forest country is that by Victor von Scheffel, entitled "The Trumpeter of Säkkingen." The charm of the poem is to be found in its exquisite descriptions of the scenery of this romantic region, though its human interest is of course enhanced by the love-story which forms the background of the narrative. Unfortunately there seems to be only one English translation of the poem, and that is now so rare as to be found only in a few libraries. readers who cannot make the acquaintance of the poem in the original may be interested in reading the story of the Trumpeter's career, as given by Mr. Séguin:

The story, which is extremely slight, is that of a young man, Werner by name, who, by his passion for trumpet blowing and other irregularities, contrived to get himself expelled from his native city of Heidelberg. He wanders through the Black Forest in search of adventure, and finds his way by the Wehrathal to Säkkingen, where he arrives on the fête day of St. Fridolin, and instantly falls in love with one of the fair maidens

huge, black, wriggling serpent which seems to swim who are taking part in the solemn procession to the rather through than upon the surface of the stream, saint's shrine.

The lady is Margaretha, daughter of the Freiherr of Säkkingen, whose castle, now converted into a factory, but surrounded with beautiful and well-preserved gardens, still overhangs the rushing river.

How young Werner confided his heart's secret to his beloved trumpet; how, in the stillness of the night, he woke the echoes by a resounding serenade; how his soul-stirring music took by storm the soldier-heart of Margaretha's father, as in the young trumpeter's tones the old man recalled the memory of past scenes of strife and glory; how the subtle strains of the handsome young trumpeter were not without effect even upon Margaretha's gentle soul, and how Hiddigeigei, the family cat and pet, observed all and made his sage remarks upon it—all this Scheffel tells us in his brightest, half-serio, half-comic style.

Then we have an episode of the peasant's war, and an attack upon Säkkingen, in which young Werner greatly distinguishes himself, gets wounded, and is nursed by Margaretha—with what result we may perhaps imagine. But as the course of true love never did run smooth, the old soldier, Margaretha's father, is equally startled and displeased at the notion of his young favorite daring to aspire to the hand of his daughter. For Margaretha is a lady of noble birth and ancient lineage, and young Werner's sole title to distinction is his skill in trumpet-playing.

The lovers separate. Young Werner once more wanders out, trumpet in hand, to seek his fortune in the wide world, and dutiful Margaretha stays in the old castle by the Rhine, tending her old father and going through her little daily tasks as usual, but with all the sweetness and brightness gone out of her young life.

Years pass, and Margaretha is taken by her relative, the Princess Abbess, on a pilgrimage to Rome. There, in the celebrated musician, the chapel-master of his holiness, she recognizes her lost trumpeter. Need it be said that, in the end, affection and talent are equal to high birth and fortune, and that the pair are happily united, the pope himself blessing the union, and satisfying all prejudices by according a patent of nobility to the trumpeter, who thereupon returns to Säkkingen with his bride, to be cordially welcomed by the old Freiherr as son-in-law and marquis.

But in the picturesque little cemetery of Säkkingen, where husband and wife are buried—close to the old castle where their married lives were passed, and to the mighty rushing river beside which their first lovevows were spoken—the musician lies under his own best-known name of Werner Kirchhofner, beside the nobly-born wife, whom he had gained "by love and trumpet-blowing."

One of the most important personages of the story is the famous black cat Hiddigeigei, whose "songs" and meditations have endeared him to all lovers of the poem, and whose name has therefore been borne by numerous members of the cat tribe in many lands. The poem describes him as follows:

> At the Baron's feet was lying Gracefully the worthy tom-cat. Hiddigeigei, with the coal-black Velvet fur and mighty tail. 'Twas an heirloom from his long-lost Much-beloved, and stately consort, Leonore Monfort du Plessys. Hiddigeigei's native country Was Hungaria, and his mother, Who was of the race Angora, Bore him to a Puszta tom-cat. In his early youth to Paris He was sent as a fond token Of the love of an Hungarian,

With the stately Leonora To the Rhine came Hiddigeigei. A true house-pet, somewhat lonesome Did he while away his life there; For he hated to consort with Any of the German cat-tribe. "They may have," thus he was thinking In his consequential cat-pride,

" Right good hearts, and may possess, too,

At the bottom some good feeling. But 'tis polish that is wanting; A fine culture and high breeding, I miss sorely in these vulgar Natives of this forest-city. And a cat who won his knight spurs In fair Paris, and who often In the quarter of Montfauçon Has enjoyed a racy rat-hunt, Misses in this little town here All that is to him congenial Any intercourse with equals." Isolated, therefore, but still Ever dignified and solemn Lived he in this lonely castle. Graceful through the halls he glided, Most melodious was his purring; And in fits of passion even, When he curved his back in anger. And his hair stood bristling backward, Never did he fail to mingle Dignity with graceful bearing. But when over roof and gable Up he softly clambered, starting On a hunting expedition, Then mysteriously by moonlight His green eyes like emeralds glistened; Then, indeed, he looked imposing This majestic Hiddigeigei.

NEWS FROM READERS AND FROM CIRCLES.

A large and important element in our C. of "ten times one is ten" (which as it was each session.

dents.

These letters ought to set us all to thinkshowing the real heroism suggested by some diverse. of the following letters. The famous rule

L. S. C. membership — the individual reader originated by our own counselor, Dr. Hale, - has not been heard from at the Round is peculiarly the property of Chautauquans) Table as often as we could wish. But in could be applied here most effectively. A future we hope to have the benefit of some circle might divide its membership into tens contributions from these Chautauquans at and let each ten conduct correspondence with an individual reader. Opportunities Recent letters sent out by the secretary for lending books and magazine articles to a large number of individual readers would often suggest themselves, and the have brought the most inspiring responses. individual reader's point of view would be a It is a privilege to be introduced to such new and interesting element in the circle's a company of earnest, enthusiastic stu- life. Which of our circles will be the first to claim this privilege?

The following letters show very strikingly ing out some way of establishing closer rela- how broad is the field that the C. L. S. C. tions between isolated readers and circles. occupies. They represent widely distant Here is a great chance for the altruistic sections of the country — towns of five thouspirit of Chautauqua to express itself. sand or more inhabitants and also very small Think how cheering to a lone reader to get villages, people whose occupations are quite a letter once or twice a month from a different, whose ages range from twenty-five friendly circle, and how stimulating to a to seventy-two years, and whose opportunicircle to get an occasional communication ties both present and past have been most

The first letter is from a member of the

DEAR FELLOW WORKERS:

I will try to tell you in a few words how I have done the reading of the C. L. S. C., only hoping that I may be able to express a small part of the gratitude I feel for the good it has done me.

I live in the country and am a lone reader. The oldest daughter of a large family, with an invalid mother, I have many household duties. I teach a country school and study music, so that my days are very busy ones indeed. But by using spare moments formerly spent in desultory reading I do the Chautauqua work with little trouble. My usual time is in the evening after the children's study hour.

At times the work has seemed very hard, but I only put extra study on that part and have always been able to overcome the difficulties. In this I have the aid of very few books, but use a good many magazines.

The course has been a very great help to me. It has developed a love of good literature, taught me to coordinate my knowledge, made me feel that I am part of a great, progressive world in which I have a place to fill, badly or well, as I choose and act. I think it is exactly what I need; and there is a touch of good fellowship about the way in which it is conducted that is inimitable. The letters in the Round Table often come to me like the grasp of a friendly hand.

All honor to our C. L. S. C. and the men who have given so largely of their time and labor to make of it a success. They have made brighter and happier many lives.

The Class of 1904 is again represented in the following letter from New Iberia, Louisi-

It affords me pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your circular letter containing questions, with your request for answers thereto.

I am pleased at this proof of the interest which the conductors of the Chautauqua system of education take even in isolated, individual readers. If anything were needed to add interest to the work, such letters as yours would furnish it. It has aroused new energy.

Now for answers to your questions. I am manager of a department store in a town of seven thousand population. My time is completely occupied each day. The only time I can devote to reading is after the supper hour at my home. From October 1st to February 1st each year we have more or less night work at the store. As a result the regular reading course accumulates at a distressing rate during this period. However, I am not deterred from pursuing the course, and derive much profit and no little pleasure there-

That you may understand how divided is my reading period, I will state that I have for years been a subscriber to the Daily Times-Democrat of New Orleans, the Literary Digest, and the Ladies' Home Journal. I own Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature and the Encyclopedia Britannica. As to supplemental

Class of 1904 from West Fork, Kentucky: reading on some of the subjects, I gain considerable help from the contents of several years' files of Harper's, Scribner's, The Century, and McClure's and the Cosmopolitan magazines which I possess. As our town has no public library, my reference books are confined to those enumerated above. I took up the Chautauqua course in October, 1900, and feel that the reading already done has been of the greatest benefit not only in actual knowledge acquired, but in having my reading directed in channels that are most beneficial.

I can conceive of no change in the reading course which would make it more helpful to me. Every section enlists my interest and returns large dividends of pleasure for the rather irregular and meager time I am enabled to devote to it.

My wife pursues the course with me and enjoys it equally with myself.

I think I appreciate to some small extent the amount of thought and work bestowed upon this vast work of popular education, and wish for all to whom I feel indebted a large measure of reward.

We are sure that every member of 1902 will be interested to hear from the following member of the graduating class, who has worked alone so faithfully throughout her course and is now so near to the goal. The letter comes from Pawlet. Vermont:

I am keeping house for my grandmother, a widow ninety years old, and my great-uncle, a bachelor eightyeight years old. My uncle is an invalid. I have been hindered a good deal by my uncle's sickness. At one time I was nearly a year behind. I took the next year's course, just the same, and managed to get caught up again. I find it necessary to limit my ambition in order to make my study second to my work.

My books of reference are a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, about thirty years old, and a tiny paperbound atlas published by the Larkin Soap Co. I do not use the neighbors' books, and we have no public library.

The C. L. S. C. occupies my spare time, gives me something to think about, furnishes me with amusement, and gives me something pleasant to look forward to. Of course I have learned a great deal from it, too, but it is difficult to look back and measure one's own mental improvement. There are about two hundred inhabitants in this village.

The member of 1903 who sends the following report is the only one of the four who has visited Chautauqua, having joined the class there in the summer of 1899. Her home now, as then, is at Salt Lake City, Utah:

It is a pleasure to me to comply with your request and chat a little with some one interested in Chautauqua work, for as you rightly suppose I am one of the isolated students, pursing my work alone. I am one of the Class of 1903, and in the beginning had strong

hopes of interesting others in the work and forming a circle, but my health failed so entirely that I have never been able to accomplish it. So in the quiet of an invalid's room - to answer your first question my work has been done, and I have found in it a great solace and resource.

I have had few difficulties to encounter save illhealth, which has sometimes laid me aside for weeks at a time, yet I have been fortunate in being able to keep up with the reading - mostly in the hours of convalescence. I have greatly missed in this reading the helps and stimulus afforded by contact with other minds, such as are to be found in the discussions and varying points of view of a good circle, and have endeavored to partly supply this deficiency by making it a subject of conversation with various friends who come to see me, often receiving from them information and valuable sugges-

I have a small library, but not many books of actual reference. For these and collateral reading I have to send to our public library, to which I have access.

The C. L. S. C. has been an invaluable help to me, in that it has furnished me with a well-digested and carefully arranged system of reading and study, from which I have derived much pleasure and mental stimulus. The course is, I think, very suggestive, and indeed so many avenues of interesting and profitable investigation are so invitingly opened that one is almost bewildered in making a choice. I should like to go over the whole ground again with more detailed and thorough study, but as I am seventy-two years old this may not be practicable. I must also speak of THE CHAUTAU-QUAN, which so ably supplements and explains the topics of the course. I think it an admirable magazine, and have been especially interested in the series of articles on American history and diplomacy and in the various reading journeys.

This city has a population of about fifty-five hundred. I should like to go to Chautauqua in 1903 to graduate with my class, but as I am much crippled with rheumatism I fear I shall not be able. I spent the summer of 1899 there and greatly enjoyed it.

If this letter can in any way further Chautauqua's interests I shall be glad. My voice will always be heard sounding its praises.

A CELEBRATION OF CHANCELLOR VINCENT'S BIRTHDAY.

A very delightful vesper service was held by the "Lakeside Twentieth Century Circle" of Marblehead, Ohio, on Sunday, February 23rd, in commemoration of Chancellor Vincluded the members of the circle and their the celebration was the singing of a favorite friends and the pastor of the First Congrega- hymn by Mrs. Wright, beginning "Come let tional Church. Aside from the service itself

a selection was read from a sermon based on the text "Our life a plan of God," and this was followed by a reading from an address delivered by Bishop Vincent before the Ecumenical Conference in London, England. One who was present at the service says "the occasion was impressive, instructive, and inspiring." To some it was the first experience of a C. L. S. C. vesper service. To others it recalled memories of the five o'clock hour and the hallowed associations of the Hall in the Grove.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We are indebted to the Metropolitan Circle at Washington, District of Columbia, for very tangible evidence of the quality of one of its late programs. A part of the evening was devoted to a discussion of life in old Nuremberg, and roll-call responses were to illustrate customs of Germany.

One member very fittingly contributed a supply of Nuremberg gingerbread, and a specimen of the genuine article, duly branded with its German patronymic, was forwarded to the Cleveland Office. The editorial staff hereby make their acknowledgments and congratulate the circle upon its ability to illustrate so successfully the poet's lines,

> " For who would go abroad for joy When there's a feast at home!'

AN 80TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

The circle at Panama, New York, is justly proud of its oldest member, Mrs. Sophia Muzzy Wright, who formed the circle two years ago, and has been an inspiring influence ever since. As St. Valentine is the patron saint of Mrs. Wright's birthday, the members of the circle planned a surprise party for their leader, and at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Lewis presented her with a Valentine booklet bound in gold and royal purple and containing greetings from all the guests. Instrumental and vocal cent's birthday. The service was held at music and an hour of relaxation and jollity the home of Mrs. Elwell. The audience, a around the festal board rounded out this cosy gathering of some twenty persons, in- pleasant anniversary. A unique feature of

(Continued on page 98.)

Fabrics-Colors Women.

The more dainty & delicate they are the greater the need of Dearline

for the Washing.

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us anew our journey pursue," a hymn which she has sung on each birthday since her childhood. Mrs. Wright has certainly lived up to the sentiment of the old hymn during all these years, and we may safely predict for the succeeding stages of her journey more and more frequent glimpses of the "delectable mountains" toward which she is faring.

PROGRESSIVE C. L. S. C., CRESTON, IOWA.

The very artistic little year book issued by this splendid circle deserves more than passing notice at our Round Table. Its dainty cover of pale green tied with a harmonious color tempts us to look within. We read the record of the Progressives thus: "Organized 1893, federated 1894, city federation 1896." The evidence that it is a woman's circle is indisputable from the list of names on the last page; yet there is evidence also that each member has a very wide sphere for we note the prefix "Mrs." in connection with each name, and we think of the boys and girls whose mothers are Progressives, and of the husbands and fathers who are constantly aiding and abetting the good work. Two good hours weekly do these Chautauquans devote to their studies, from 2:30 to 4:30 in the afternoon. Their class poet for this year is Dante, and their motto, that bulwark of many a hard pressed Chautauquan, "Never be Discouraged." The membership is "limited to twenty" - a happy device which has shown its efficacy in more than one circle. The parliamentarian and the critic are both assigned to important posts among the Progressives, and due attention is given to federation duties, so that the circle may feel the strength of friendly cooperation and also offer a bright and shining example of what Chautauqua stands for.

DIXIE CIRCLE, GREENWOOD, SOUTH CAROLINA,

The "Dixie" is the older of the two circles in Greenwood and has been the training school for ten graduates, who have recently formed a graduate circle.

The new society is called the Palmetto S. H. G. and expects to add to its strength next year by several new graduates of the Class of 1902.

ning of each meeting, so there can be no shirking by yielding to the temptation to stay at home as might be the case if notified beforehand. The critic's report is called at the close of each meeting. There is no harshness in the criticism, so no one's feelings are hurt. Almost every one serves at least once or twice during the year.

Our most enjoyable meeting so far this year was the December social meeting, a very informal one at which thirty were present, a little over half being members of the circle, the others not Chautauqua readers. The roll was called and answered by quotations, and the minutes were read as at the regular meetings. The answers to the questions on Italian history sent out by the editor of the Round Table were brought unsigned and read aloud. The special messages in the Round Table to the new class of 1905 were also read aloud. also the suggestions as to how individual members can add to the interest of the meetings by each doing a share and no one shirking. Timrod's poem on Christmas was next read by one of our visitors and much enjoyed. One of our members gave some good and most amusing imitations of negro songs. Light refreshments were served and the rest of the evening most pleasantly spent in conversation, varied by recitations, songs, and instrumental music as one and then another present was called upon and graciously added to the entertainment of the others. This meeting, though so informal and with so little attempt at a regular and planned program, was one of the pleasantest and most successful we have had. Everyone seemed perfectly at ease and enjoyed fully the social spirit of the occasion, even though several of those present were almost entire strangers to the others. It is hard to describe an informal evening like this in a way to help others to bring about a like result. The most important thing is that each one enter fully into the occasion and take part in entertaining the others.

FANNY PEMBERTON, Secretary.

KNOX, PENNSYLVANIA.

Reports on the function of the critic in different circles show that Chautauquans are making good use of such "critic" material as they have. The censor of the Knox, Pennsylvania, circle emphasizes the good points of the papers read, criticizes pronunciation, and alas! sometimes is compelled to note lack of promptness in members. point is a weakness not often frankly confessed, yet we suspect it is more general among us all than we could wish. Possibly the circles can render good service by helping some of their constituents to establish good habits in this direction. But the Knox Chautauquans are forehanded in many ways, The critic is appointed by the president at the begin- for they appoint their leaders two weeks



Danger!

The false theory advanced by those seeking to popularize medicinal and patent process foods is based upon the unnatural and unscientific statement that the less you give the digestive organs to do the better they will do it.

Such an absurd theory is as false as would be that of a teacher claiming to develop the mind by the use of a sleeping powder, or of a physical trainer who

E ST



sought to develop an athlete by keeping him continually in bed.

The muscles must be exercised or they become soft and weak; the mind, or it will grow feeble; the digestive organs, or they will be-

come weak, useless and diseased.

Avoid medicinal and patent process cereals which claim to be pre-digested and ready-to-eat.



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ahead of time, expecting and getting excellent preparation for their work. They write; "We do not forget the poet's days and studied Bryant quite thoroughly." They also use the historical games to good purpose.

SOME NEW CIRCLES.

Among the recent arrivals to be welcomed at the Round Table is the circle at Sisseton, They write: "We have South Dakota. named our circle Valentine and herewith present it to you, though a little late." We are sure it will prove a case not of "love me little" but of "love me long," and that many anniversaries of the February saint will be celebrated by his namesake. circle has eleven members - a minister, teachers, and university students. report their first struggles with Italian pronunciation an occasion of much merriment, but they are "hopeful and determined to win the diploma and many seals."

Two new circles report from Brooklyn, the "Thistles" and the "Cosmos," and another from Belleville, New York, which though starting late has already made up its back reading.

"BUCKINGHAM," HOLICONG, PENNSYLVANIA.

Many of the members of the Buckingham Circle are graduates, but the regular course contains so much that is new that they find it most profitable to follow it carefully. A special program committee of five members "with a well-chosen chairman," is selected about every six weeks, and the various programs bear the impress of the individuality of these committees. Their method of making use of the critic's art is set forth as follows:

Two critics, or censors, are appointed to work in conjunction throughout the year, using our best judgment in the selection. They make careful note of all mistakes, both in pronunciation and English, and report at the succeeding meeting so as to allow them to investigate the correction beyond doubt. At a time they deem suitable a "test" is made, dividing the circle into two sides by merely counting them off as they sit.

We deem this an important factor of our work. Too good sense predominates for any one to be sensitive about the corrections, for we realize we come together for mutual improvement, not admiration; and we desire to be helped in this way over all obstacles that might make us appear to a disadvantage in the outside world.

A very original use was made of the places and events recorded by the Holicong Chautauquans. One of their number wrote an account of an imaginary journey with her C. L. S. C. compatriots, taking their reports as indicative of their various tastes. We give a short selection, somewhat condensed, from this entertaining paper:

The first one to deviate from the common trail was S., who would visit Naples alone, unconscious in her innocence that it has been called the "City of Sin." She is fascinated by its beautiful situation, delightful climate, and bracing atmosphere; but I think she does not care especially for antiquities. A. implies tacitly that she would prefer to be left to her own thoughts for awhile and wanders off alone to the ruins of Pompeii. I take it that she wishes to delve into the buried past. look upon the splendors of recovered treasures, and bring away with her some pottery and a loaf of bread. Mother and daughter A. and J. desiring not to be separated, planned to visit Florence and her galleries of art and invited S. J. to join them. Why did they make their selection? I presume from their love of flowers and with a cherished hope also that something of Romola might come to light. I think our friends were inquiring for Savonarola with a hope of enlisting his favor for the protection of native birds and the organization of an S. P. C. A.! M. announced that she was classically inclined. She would rather see the Forum than all else in Rome or Italy. What though it were the market place and contained the shops of the money changers, was it not here that martyrs bled? So admonishing her of her danger we left her to meditate. The majority of the pleasure seekers seemed to have set their hearts on Venice. H. must ride on the Grand Canal and see the big bridges go over her head. E. and C. wish to hear the low sweet voice of the gondolier and the paddles lap and dip. S. leans strongly toward architecture and E., I am sure, was with this group gazing up at the signs of milliners and modistes. I. is carried away with peculiarities of situation, E. buying corn to feed the pigeons, and M. K. most solicitous for the children who she is afraid will fall into the canal.

BUCKHANNON, WEST VIRGINIA.

The excellent custom of two small working circles having an occasional joint meeting, seems to be very successfully carried out by the Buckhannon readers. Their program for an Italian evening shows that these two circles, as their membership indicates, have many resources:

This circle has thirty-two members enrolled for this year. Among them are two clergymen, two lawyers, and twelve teachers. Three of the members are college graduates and several others have graduated at a classical seminary. Two of the members have traveled



in Europe. Owing to its large membership the circle meets in two classes, one led by the pastor of the Methodist church and one by the superintendent of public schools. The classes hold regular weekly meetings on different evenings, and occasionally members of one class visit the other.

On Thursday, January 30, having completed the two Italian books, a joint meeting was held by the two classes at which was rendered the following

PROGRAM.

- Singing: " America."
- Roll-call: Answered by appropriate quotations.
- Reading from Whittier: "To Pius IX." 3.
- Paper: "The Growth of Democracy in Italy." 4.
- Recitation: "The Blind Girl of Pompeii."
- Roll-call: Answering the "One Place" and "Three Events" questions.
- Paper: " English Poets in Italy."
- Piano Duet. 8.
- Readings from Mrs. Browning: 9.

- " A Court Lady."
- "Garibaldi."
- 10. Roll-call: Answering question, "What point in your reading has seemed to you the most interesting or profitable?"
- 11. Reading: "Mark Twain and Italian Guides."

12. Singing: "O Italia! Italia!"

The circle will have a similar evening when the book on Germany is completed.

The variety of tastes represented by this circle is also suggested by the fact that of ten members who reported on favorite places in Italy, all selected different spots with the exception of the two who chose the Vatican. Their selection of important events was almost as diverse though it was evident that Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi held a leading place in the circle's estimation.

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS. — MARCH.

"FORMATIVE INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY."

1. Texas was annexed to the United States in 1845. 2. The battles of Palo Alto, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, and Chapultepec were important ones in the Mexican war, which lasted from 1846 to 1848. 3. The Treaty of Ghent was concluded December 24, 1814. 4. In 1855 the relations between America and England were extremely critical. President Buchanan, in a private letter, admitted "that the aspect of affairs between the two countries had now become squally." 5. Two causes for the strained relationship between England and America were the discussion regarding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the persistence of the British officers in enlisting recruits from the United States for their army engaged in the Crimean war.

"A READING JOURNEY IN CENTRAL EUROPE."

1. Magdeburg, the capital of the province of Saxony, in Prussia, is famous for many reasons. It was founded early in the ninth century, and was first brought into prominence by Otto the Great. Under his influence and that of his wife, Editha, a Benedictine monastery was founded, and later the town became an archepiscopal see. In the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, Magdeburg was a flourishing and powerful commercial town and an important member of the Hanseatic League. In 1524 her citizens eagerly espoused the cause of the Reformation, and during the Thirty Years' War suffered terribly. In 1629 the city was besieged by Wallenstein, and in 1631 was captured and practically destroyed by Tilly. In 1680 Magdeburg was annexed to Brandenburg, in 1806 captured by the French, in 1814 was restored to Prussia. The Magdeburg Cathedral, or Church of SS. Maurice and Catherine, is an imposing structure erected during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries on the site of the nesingers, about 1206. In 1521-22, Luther was sheltold Benedictine Chapel. 2. The Thirty Years' War ered there. In 1817 a Burschenfest was held there.

was caused by the friction between the Protestants and Catholics in the German Empire. Main Events .-1620, Catholic League defeats Frederick at the White Mountain. 1622, Tilly and the Catholic League victorious at Wimpfen and Höchst. Restitution issued by Ferdinand II. 1630, Wallenstein is dismissed, and Gustavus Adolphus becomes the Protestant leader. 1631, Tilly storms Magdeburg; Gustavus is victorious at Breitenfeld. 1632, Wallenstein reënters service; Gustavus' victory and death at Lützen. 1634, Wallenstein is murdered. 1635, Treaty of Prague; France takes the Protestant side, under Richelieu. 1642, Swedes victorious at Breitenfeld. French and Swedish victorious under Condé, Turenne, and Torstenson. 1648, War is ended by treaty of Westphalia. Results. - The main profits of the war fell to France and Sweden; Germany suffered severely in loss of life, property, and morale. By the treaty of Westphalia the independence of The Netherlands and Switzerland was recognized, the peace of Augsburg was confirmed, and its provisions extended to Calvinist leaders. 3. Luther, Melancthon, Frederick the Wise, and John the Constant. 4. The Confession of Augsburg, prepared by Luther and Melancthon, is divided into two main divisions. The first part enumerates the chief articles of faith, twenty-one articles in all. The second part is concerned with "Articles in which are recounted the abuses which have been changed or corrected." 5. Emperor Charles V., three ecclesiastical electors, three secular electors, the emperor's brother Frederick, nobles, knights, delegates of free cities, and the papal representatives, cardinals, bishops, and priests. 6. It has been the scene of the contests of the great medieval German poets, especially the Min-

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